

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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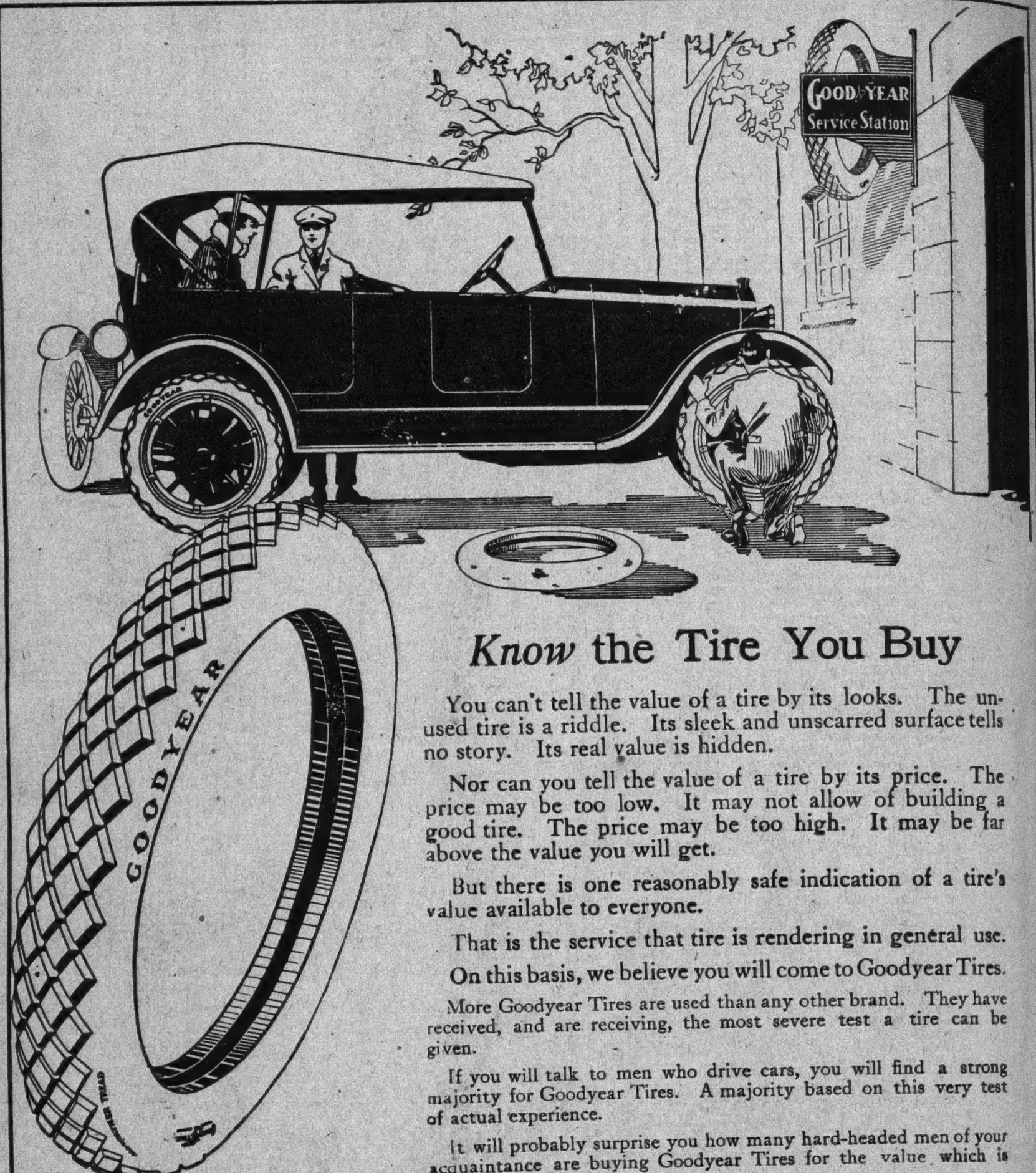
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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

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## Our Ottawa Letter

### Wheat Prices, Prohibition, Margarine, and Soldiers' Gratuities Discussed—Government's Grand Trunk Proposals

By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, October 10.—Parliament which met with the prosaic purpose of ratifying the peace treaty and putting in the 30 days' necessary for the members to earn their sessional indemnity, has developed into quite a hummer of a session. The House had an easy start and a jog-trot existence up to the present week, but the last ten days or fortnight still before the legislators, promises plenty of pep. It will mostly be supplied by the resolution introduced tonight providing for the nationalization of the Grand Trunk Railway and the addition of a large mileage to the present government-owned railway system. Rumor has it that there will be considerable opposition to the proposal to acquire the road by arbitration in the Commons, and more in the Senate, and a merry fight is looked for.

Then prohibition legislation introduced this week almost upset the parliamentary apple-cart, and there is also a wide divergence of opinion in the House as to the merits of the new Civil Service Act embodying a re-classification of the inside and outside services. So parliament may have a warm finish.

#### Handling the Wheat Crop

During consideration of the bill to extend the powers of the wheat board, after which it was created has ceased to be operative, Sir George Foster made a long statement in explanation and defence of the method adopted to handle the wheat crop, in the course of which he said, "My opinion is that the farmer in Canada, for the export grain which goes out of the country either in the shape of wheat or of flour, will get a larger price than that for which he has no market. Consequently, looking at it in that light, and taking into consideration the advantages of quick market, steady market, and cash market, it seems to me that it will, ultimately, be concluded, the system adopted by the government, after careful consideration, has saved the situation in Canada insofar as the disposal of its grain is concerned."

During the debate the following interesting exchange took place between D. D. McKenzie and the minister, Mr. McKenzie: "Can the minister give me an answer to the question that is put in this telegram I have in my hand? I need not read it. A certain farmer in Saskatchewan wants me to ask the minister what will really be the ultimate price of wheat to the farmer. I do not mean the \$2.15. After distribution and so forth what are the prospects as to the ultimate price?"

Sir George Foster: "My hon. friend will see that it is impossible to answer that question. The surplus will be somewhere about 100,000,000 bushels. Of that surplus 50 per cent. is already disposed of. It is not wise that those prices should be made public. Half of it is yet to be sold, and that sale may continue for two, three, five or six

months, and it is therefore impossible to tell what the ultimate aggregate will be of prices received. Then the matter of expenses is an indefinite thing, although it is being carefully watched by the board. If I were a farmer and were not in a position that compelled me to take two cents now instead of 20 cents later, I would not sell my participation certificate for any two cents."

Another telegram from a western farmer, produced by Mr. McKenzie, voiced the complaint that higher prices are being paid across the border than in Canada. With this as a text the opposition pointed out the benefits would have resulted from the adoption of the reciprocity pact.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, while approving of the action of the government in naming the wheat board, said it should have been instituted several weeks earlier.

A motion to give a six months' hoist to the bill to allow oleomargarine to be imported and manufactured in Canada until August 31, 1920, and the sale until March 31, 1921, was negatived without the formality of a division, on Thursday evening. It was moved by Frank Glass, of Middlesex, and had a considerable number of supporters who maintained that the dairying industry should be protected. Hon. T. A. Crerar, in supporting the bill, said: "I believe in freedom; I believe that the farmers of this country, the dairy farmers and others, should be permitted to purchase the equipment they require in the cheapest possible market, and that no restrictions should be thrown around the consumers in the purchase of the food they require to keep body and soul together."

#### The Prohibition Tangle

Out of war-time prohibition has come more complete autonomy for provincial governments in respect to the handling of the liquor question. During the war it will be recalled the Dominion government strengthened provincial enactments by orders-in-council, prohibiting the transportation of liquor into dry provinces, and the manufacture within a province which did not desire that manufacture should be carried on. At the regular session of parliament, the government put through the commons a bill to extend the operation of these orders-in-council for a period of 12 months. The measure was killed in the Senate, but the upper house might as well have left the bill alone, because the orders-in-council remain effective until peace is formally proclaimed, and that is not yet.

When parliament met for the present session the government proposed to again introduce the act of last session, but there were murmurings of discontent amongst the Unionist supporters. A caucus was called to consider the situation, and there, so many and so loud were the voices lifted in protest that it was freely predicted for many

days subsequent to the gathering that the proposal had been properly scotched. At the caucus it is stated the chief objection to the renewal of the orders-in-council was based upon the argument that now the war is over the matter of prohibition should be left to the provinces. It was with a considerable degree of surprise that the house learned yesterday that the government has decided to leave prohibition to the provinces, and incidentally is largely extending the possibilities of provincial legislation in the direction of bone-dry legislation by indirectly surrendering to them the right to deal with the transportation and manufacture of spirituous beverages, matters which, up to the present time, have pertained to federal administration. This is achieved by an amendment to the Canadian Temperance Act providing that if a province takes a plebiscite based upon the authority of a resolution of the legislature calling for the discontinuance of the manufacture or importation, or both, of spirituous liquors the Dominion government, under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act will issue a proclamation making such plebiscite effective within the provinces, or such area of the province as is affected. It will be noted that there is not a complete control of the prerogatives of the Dominion government in regard to the manufacture and importation of liquors, but the bill gives the promise that should the people of a province give its approval to bone-dry prohibition their wishes will be implemented by the Dominion government.

It was explained that the legislation will in no way affect the result of the referendum now being taken in Ontario because the Ontario Temperance Act does not cover manufacture and importation. Should Ontario desire to become bone dry another referendum will have to be held later on. Until such a thing happens in Ontario, or any other province, the prohibition regulations embodied in the war-time orders-in-council will cease to be operative subsequent to the proclamation of peace. It is believed here that when these conditions are restored plebiscites will be held in at least eight of the nine provinces with the object of ascertaining the views of the people.

As already stated, the prohibition bills almost precipitated a parliamentary crisis and at a government caucus a large number of ministerialists voiced their objections. The majority of protestants were representatives of Ontario constituencies who maintained that it was unwise to hold out the prospect of a referendum which might lead to bone-dry conditions in that province at a time when Sir William Hearst is appealing to the people of Ontario on the basis of the Ontario Temperance Act which does not cover the manufacture or importation of liquor.

They were afraid that many people who would otherwise support the Ontario Temperance Act would back up at the prospect of the province becoming entirely dry.

#### Soldiers' Re-establishment

The week has seen the termination of the taking of evidence by the special committee of the commons which has been considering problems relating to

Continued on Page 50

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 15, 1919

## Repudiating His Leader

When entering the political field the organized farmers naturally expected to be misrepresented, and to be accused of ulterior motives, and any other crime that happened to appeal to the old political party machines; but ever since the farmers began to organize they have been so accustomed to misrepresentation that they are now fairly well able to sift the truth from the falsehood. In the by-election in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, O. R. Gould was nominated by the organized farmers on the platform of the Council of Agriculture. The Unionist party up to date, have placed no candidate in the field.

The Liberal party, officially, had no desire to nominate, but Hon. W. R. Motherwell, not only forced them to make a nomination but succeeded in getting that nomination for himself. Upon what principle Mr. Motherwell could oppose a candidate supporting the platform of the Council of Agriculture is absolutely beyond the understanding of the ordinary individual. At the Liberal convention, in Ottawa, only a few weeks ago, the platform of the Liberal party was framed to come as near as possible to the platform of the Council of Agriculture, yet without committing the party to any condemnation of the principle of Tariff Protection. The principles enunciated in the New National Policy of the Council of Agriculture are the essence of true and honest liberalism and democracy. The only reason for either of the old parties opposing a candidate nominated by the Organized Farmers is that the old hide-bound political machines are not going to quit the field without a struggle.

In the Estevan Mercury, of October 2, appears a large half-page advertisement, containing a large portrait of the Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party. The advertisement is issued in the interests of Mr. Motherwell's candidacy. The following are a few choice extracts from the announcement of Mr. Motherwell's committee:—

The interests which have created the peculiar situation in Assiniboia are interests antagonistic to the free development of western Canada.

The campaign inaugurated under cover of the Grain Growers' Association is not born of a pious desire to purify politics, but is a cunningly-conceived plot to split the lower tariff forces and confuse the vigorous Canadian national spirit of Saskatchewan.

The advertisement then proceeds to eulogize the Grand Old Liberal party, and tell of its wonderful record in the past, and what it hopes to do in the future. An appeal is made to all good Liberals to support Mr. Motherwell, and "to fight this conspiracy of reaction with all their vigor and determination." In other words, Mr. Motherwell's campaign suggests that the Grain Growers' Association constituents are being manipulated by the Union government in order to prevent him from being the member for Assiniboia. It is about the most ridiculous, absurd and untruthful suggestion that could be brought forward.

To show the utter absurdity of the charge it is only necessary to recall the fact that in August some of the members of the Liberal machine in the constituency of Stormont-Glengarry, in Ontario, wanted William Lyon Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, to contest that constituency in the by-election. But as the organized farmers had already arranged to place a candidate in that constituency, standing on the platform of the Council of Agriculture, Mr. King declined the nomination. He wrote a letter to the

Liberal committee, which was read at the farmers' convention, in which he intimated that as the farmers' candidate was standing on the platform containing practically what the Liberal party stood for, he would not think of running against the farmers' candidate.

Mr. Motherwell, however, and his organization in Assiniboia, have no such scruples as the leader of their party. They have repudiated Mr. King absolutely and entered the field against the farmers' candidate, whose platform Mr. King admits contains what the Liberal party is working for. It is quite evident that the leader of the Liberal party cannot be a supporter of Mr. Motherwell, in Assiniboia, because Mr. Motherwell is doing just exactly what Mr. King declined to do; that is, run against a candidate nominated by the organized farmers on the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Mr. Motherwell's candidature, therefore, has not only the disapproval of the leader of his party, but his miserable tactics in accusing the organized farmers of Assiniboia of being under the thumb of the Unionist party will react against Mr. Motherwell to his undoing.

The campaign literature issued by Hon. W. R. Motherwell's campaign committee in Assiniboia says there is a plot to split the low tariff forces, and he says that the grain growers are in the plot. Considering the fact that the farmers' candidate was nominated first, and that Mr. Motherwell knew that he would be nominated first, it would seem that the shoe is on the other foot. If there is any conspiracy or plot to split the low tariff forces, Mr. Motherwell is the guilty party. Mr. Motherwell knew there was a low tariff candidate in the field, who was a more genuine supporter of low tariff than the Liberal party has ever been. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Motherwell deliberately set out to split the low tariff vote and he must take the consequences of his action.

## Taxing Unimproved Land Values

What Hon. George Langley, of the Saskatchewan Government, refers to rightly as "the dead hand" of Feudalism, with which the lawyers for the Hudson's Bay Company attempted to block the application of the surtax legislation of that province to the lands not under cultivation held by the company, has been thrust aside by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. That the matter should have had to be carried across the Atlantic for final settlement by a little group of Law Lords in London, instead of being finally settled here in Canada, is itself a survival from an outworn past, which is out of place in the twentieth century. It is as much out of place as King Charles himself would be, who, to reward Prince Rupert and a few others for having helped him to his throne, wrote his signature on a piece of parchment giving them a monopoly of trade in an area on this continent larger than the best part of Europe.

The Law Lords over in London never used to fail to show themselves the decided friends of privilege and of vested interests. They could be counted upon by the corporations to uphold them in their appeals. Now, however, it is plain that they realize that things are not as they used to be. They have learned, in Bacon's phrase, to "mix some policy with their law." The world has swung into a new era.

Mr. Langley's article in last week's issue of *The Guide* is notably interesting, as

well as informative. No one is better qualified than he to write about the Saskatchewan surtax legislation, with the introduction of which he was so conspicuously identified. All such legislation (and there is going to be more of it, not less, in the new era) is based on the principle underlying the plank in the Farmers' Platform which declares for taxation of unimproved land values, including all natural resources. None of the ways in which wealth has been accumulated by individuals at the expense of the general welfare has necessitated so little effort of any kind on the part of the wealth accumulators as the way of speculating in unimproved lands.

## Protection and Export Trade

One of the most important development that has taken place since the world war broke out in August, 1914, is the rise of Canada as an exporting nation. In the last four years, before the war, our imports exceeded exports by an average of \$181,000,000 a year. Today, Canada is exporting much more than it imports and in the twelve months, ending with June, 1919, the excess of exports over imports was more than \$381,000,000. This change in Canada's trade position has an important bearing on the tariff controversy and may well result in a change in the fiscal policy of the Dominion.

The organized farmers of Canada have for many years agitated for a reduction in the tariff. As producers for export they realize that the customs tariff adds nothing to the price of their product, but increases their cost of production and their cost of living and consequently lowers their profits. The farmers believe that the protective tariff is morally indefensible, economically unsound and contrary to the general welfare; one of their chief objections to it naturally is the financial burden which it unfairly imposes upon themselves.

The manufacturers of Canada, on the other hand, have hitherto produced chiefly for home consumption. The tariff has protected them from British and foreign competition and enabled them to obtain higher prices for their goods than they would have been able to secure in an open market. For this reason they have supported the protective tariff and their influence with governments of both political parties during the last 50 years has been sufficient to maintain and increase the tariff wall.

As an exporter the Canadian manufacturer is not benefited by the tariff, for he has to sell his goods abroad in competition with the world, and often has a hostile tariff against him. In the past, however, it was only in a few lines of goods, notably agricultural implements, that the export trade was of much consequence to the Canadian manufacturer. The profit which protection gave him in the home market more than compensated him for his disadvantage in export, especially as under the system of drawbacks practically all the duty which he paid on raw materials is refunded to him when goods are exported.

Today the position is changed. Canadian manufacturers are seeking and finding markets for their goods all over the world, and the export trade has assumed large proportions. The manufacturers are thus getting nearer to the position of the farmers. In order to sell abroad with profit they must cut down the cost of production. Every cent they can get off the cost of a pair of shoes

or a locomotive means more profit for them or a bigger demand for their goods. In the protected home market they are inclined to seek profit from protection and combines. In the foreign market they cannot succeed by such means but must win trade by the quality and cheapness of their goods.

Protection may increase their profits on sales in this country, but by increasing the cost of production it reduces their profits on the export trade. Consequently, as the export trade grows the tariff becomes a burden instead of a blessing to the manufacturer; and the time will come when it will be profitable for the manufacturer to throw aside protection so that he may develop his export trade more successfully.

### Prohibition in Ontario

Ontario is to have one of the most interesting elections in its history on October 20. At the same time as the general election for the Legislature a vote will be taken throughout the province on the question of prohibition. The ballot to be used in the referendum submits four questions to the electors.

The first asks if the voter is in favor of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act. The second asks if he is in favor of the sale of light beer through government agencies. The third, if he is favor of the sale of light beer in standard hotels in local municipalities that by majority vote favor such sale. The fourth, if he is in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through government agencies.

The form of the questions appears to be causing a certain amount of confusion, owing to a doubt as to the position which would be created in the event of the first question receiving a majority of affirmative votes. The Prohibition forces fear that the repeal of

the Ontario Temperance Act, under which Ontario is at present "dry," would mean a return to the open bar, while the Citizens' Liberty League, organized to fight prohibition, declares that this would not be so, because public opinion is strongly opposed to the unrestricted sale of liquor.

The out-and-out Prohibitionist will have no difficulty in marking his ballot, for he simply has to vote "No" on all four questions; but the man who wants to see beer or spirits sold under government or municipal control is being confused with conflicting advice. It will be well for Ontario and for the rest of Canada if the people give an overwhelming "No" to all four questions.

### The Right Direction

The textile manufacturers of Canada are to be congratulated on the progressive step which they have taken in approaching the educational authorities in Ontario with a proposal for the establishment of technical instruction and research work in connection with their industry. Professor Barker, head of the Department of Technology, of Leeds University, England, was invited to Canada by the Canadian Textile Institute and has made an inspection of textile plants in Ontario. His advice as to the lines which should be followed in increasing the technical knowledge applied to textile manufactures should be of great value, and at meetings recently held by the Canadian Textile Institute, both Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education for Ontario, and President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, expressed their approval of the scheme and promised their hearty co-operation.

The object of the scheme is not only to produce better skilled and more intelligent operatives, but also, by experiment and research, to improve the processes of manufac-

ture and to assist in producing better cloth and other textile products at a lower cost. All this will be for the good of Canada as well as for the benefit of the textile industries, and it shows progress in the right direction when industries, instead of depending entirely upon tariff protection to hold the market against outside competition are endeavoring to help themselves by way of increased efficiency.

There is good reason for believing that some of the textile plants in the East are out-of-date and inefficient, and that if they were brought up to date there would be no need for the high rates of duty which now protect them. The agricultural industry has benefited immensely by scientific investigations and practical demonstrations carried out on experimental farms, and farmers will be glad to see other industries helped to raise their standard of efficiency by similar methods. It should be distinctly understood, however, that as the textile industries are improved and expanded by the increase of scientific and technical knowledge, the public will expect that the tariff will be reduced and that prices will come down.

Prohibition is being blamed, indirectly, for the high cost of living. A Winnipeg merchant states that men who formerly spent a considerable portion of their earnings over the bar are now purchasing new furniture and more and better food and clothing for themselves and their families. Liberal purchases of the comforts and luxuries of life tend to keep up prices. So there you are. It is not likely, however, that the anti-Prohibitionists will make much use of this argument.



A Bit of Heavy Weather

NOTE.—Mr. Motherwell, in Assiniboia, is engaged in his favorite political recreation of "putting his foot in it." His speeches and campaign literature are reacting upon him in an unexpected manner.

# The Campaign in Assiniboia

*How the Farmers Developed a Constituency Organization that will Deliver the Goods on October 27*

By John M. Pratt

Since 1892 F. C. Wilber has been a resident of Saskatchewan. All of this time he has been interested in politics. In the election of 1906 Wilber was on the platform in the interest of Mr. Lake, now Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. Incident in this memorable fight is remembered around Creelman. Mr. Thompson was the opposing candidate. A very important meeting was held in a neighborhood where all voters were supposed to be staunch supporters of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was billed to address the meeting. The opposition considered it to have someone present who could defend Mr. Lake's position. Mr. Wilber was a young man but he was soon for the task. Mr. Thompson opened the meeting with an hour's speech. Mr. Wilber followed, and in opening his remarks he said: "I am a young man and when I came to meet Mr. Thompson tonight I felt as I imagined I felt when he went forth to meet Goliath. Now that I have heard Mr. Thompson I imagine that when I get up with him, as far as his arguments are concerned, he is going to feel like Goliath felt when David finished his job." On election day the poll gave a majority to Mr. Lake and he was elected with a majority of 25 in the constituency.

The same Wilber is one of the 18 nominated at the big Carlyle convention on September 25. He was not chosen of the convention but he is in the campaign to elect O. R. Gould, in commenting upon the entrance of W. R. Motherwell into the campaign, said: "It is worth \$1,000 to me personally to have W. R. in the field. It makes it worth while fighting. See this Union government of ours lined up and if Mr. Motherwell is so far as to actually put up a real-for-a-cash deposit, the money will come ready for Mr. Drayton to use in buying the wheat crop." Ed. Waddington of Alameda, another of the men nominated at the Carlyle convention, said and said: "Boys, I'm going to sell my farm. It is interfering with my politics." This is the spirit these the types of men that will elect O. R. Gould "over the top" in the election in Assiniboia, on October 27. The story—Yes, by all means have the story.

#### The Meeting in Arcola

Assiniboia held its convention last week, just as did all of the other constituencies in Saskatchewan. The meeting was held in Arcola, and a well-organized and representative convention of a committee of exceptionally able men and women to whom were given the responsibility of looking after the political welfare of the riding. The committee in justified the confidence placed in it at the big Arcola meeting, by appointing Tom Smith, of Alida, as chief to this pulsing, political infant. He bears the official title of secretary-

treasurer. True it was there was no definite work for a secretary to do and it was a treasury entirely devoid of funds, but Tom Smith is a young farmer of 28, or thereabout, stands over six feet in his stocking feet, and has a great thatch of lightish brown hair, under which there is a quality of grey matter that is not satisfied unless something is moving. And Gould—the West will hear much of O. R. Gould before many years have passed—They elected him chairman, and then, such men as John Cairns of Carnduff, E. P. St. John

committee began to get nervous. On July 31 and August 1 the historic meeting of constituency chairmen was held in Regina. O. R. Gould was there. He sat through all of the meetings of July 31. The evening session adjourned at 11:30 and after it was over Mr. Gould said to the writer: "Well, I would like to stay over for tomorrow but in my opinion we will have this by-election sprung on us at any minute. Everybody is cutting wheat; we haven't outlined any plan of campaign; we haven't a cent in our treasury, but the people are



Tom Smith.  
The Fighting Secretary of the Assiniboia Constituency Committee.



John C. Cairns.  
The Dynamic Chairman of the Assiniboia Executive.

of Kisby, Ed. Waddington of Alameda, L. W. Williamson of Kisby, F. C. Wilber of Creelman, Morley Adams of Heward, and ten or twelve more of the same calibre to back them up.

After the Arcola convention the committee held a meeting and decided to take no definite action until a provincial convention was called. June passed and July was well on its way when rumors were heard of by-elections to be held to give representation to the seven or eight ridings that for various reasons were not represented. J. G. Turfitt had been elected for the Assiniboia seat at the 1917 election but was almost immediately given a Senatorship for "services performed," and Assiniboia had had no representation in parliament during the sessions of 1918-19. The rumors persisted and the Assiniboia

with us and we have the men. We, in Assiniboia, are going to blaze the trail in this movement by electing the first "people's candidate," pledged to support the New National Policy of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. I am going home."

He went and began making plans for the campaign.

#### Things Begin to Happen

No organization—no experience—no money. On August 17 a public meeting was held in the town of Creelman. There were about 300 people present. The meaning of this new movement was explained and, further, that some money was needed to start the ball rolling. Four-hundred-and-fifty-eight dollars were subscribed. Some by farmers, some by business men of Creelman,

but it was real-for-sure cash, and the new venture was really launched.

The following night 18 members of the committee met in the town of Carlyle. Of those present all but three had actually left their binders idle in ripened fields of grain to attend this meeting. Most of them came in cars. Some drove as far as 105 miles, but they were there and began by ignoring precedents and in so doing making political history. They said in effect: "The electors in Assiniboia want the constituency organized to the last man. Very well, they must pay for it. The people want to be represented at the convention which will decide who their representative will be. Very well, this is as it should be, but it will cost money and the people will have to foot the bill. The people want a member to represent them in the federal parliament that will be a servant and on whom no one else will have any strings. Alright, if they expect this service they must pay for it. The people want to know where we stand and what we are doing. Very well, we will issue a proclamation and publish it in all of the papers. It will cost something, but if the people are in earnest they will be glad to pay."

And they did.

Some important resolutions were passed at this meeting.

First.—An organizer was hired at a nominal wage and the secretary-treasurer placed on salary for two months.

Second.—It was decided that a nominating convention would be held in Carlyle on September 25, and that the basis of representation would be one delegate for each ten persons, or fraction thereof, who contributed to the campaign fund.

Third.—Each member of the committee was pledged to look after a definite territory. In this territory he was to be wholly responsible for organization work and collecting funds. For this work he was to receive just sufficient remuneration to cover his actual expenses and to pay for time lost.

Fourth.—That the proclamation, advising all electors in the district of the stand of the committee and the plan of campaign, be published in each of the 13 papers circulating in the district.

The meeting adjourned at 2:20 the next morning. The man who had driven 105 miles to the meeting cranked up his Ford car and was hitching his team to the binder shortly after day-break.

#### Williamson on the Job

Before noon that day things began to happen.

They hired an organizer. The man was a member of the committee, L. W. Williamson, of Kisby. Williamson has not made any great lot of money out of the enterprise but his bill for gasoline, cylinder oil, and worn-out tires proves conclusively that he is a mover.

Williamson first sub-divided the whole

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Some of the Delegates Attending the Assiniboia Constituency Convention at which 1200 Accredited Delegates and 300 Visitors were Present

# Controlling the Grain Trade

## The Work of the Canadian Wheat Board Promises to Serve the Interests of Producers and Consumers Alike—By Norman P. Lambert

INCE the Canadian Wheat Board has been established and has commenced its work some concern has been expressed within certain quarters of the grain trade over the possibility of the future control of exports of grain from this country. Without discussing the prospective problems of future years at any length, the question of the need of such an organization as the Canadian Wheat Board in Canada during the present crop season may be very opportunely and pertinently examined at the present time. Have conditions, as they affect the best interest of Canada as a whole, justified the appointment of the Canadian Wheat Board? That is the only issue worthy of consideration from grain men, financiers, transportation interests, producers or any other class within the community. Several aspects of the situation which has resulted in the appointment of the Canadian Wheat Board have not been considered adequately, largely because of the selfish view of this or that particular class intervening.

It was often remarked during the past five years that the war had demonstrated the impossibility of one country endeavoring to isolate itself from contact with the life of other countries.

If any individual or any nation believed such a condition to be possible, the war must have effected a radical change in that kind of philosophy. To those, however, who had done any international trading prior to the war, the impossibility of complete isolation in the world must have been so thoroughly realized that the truth was accepted without thought or question. Now that the war is over and peace has been declared, another and an even more forceful demonstration of the close inter-relationship between nations has been impressed upon the minds of business people everywhere. The effects of the war upon trade and commerce is now visible, and it is visible principally in two ways.

### Taste of Experience.

In the first place, the experience of the war fastened upon such countries as England, France and Italy for the purpose of handling domestic as well as international business, an economic organization which gave such efficient service to the people of those countries that it is likely to be maintained for an indefinite period.

Even in the summer of 1917, the thought of permanency with regard to the governmental systems of distributing food and other commodities vital to the life of the people, had occurred to more than one student of economics in Britain. In one of the best quarterly magazines in England a responsible authority wrote the following sentences in July 1917:—

"We have begun to realize that it is uneconomical, and, indeed, immoral, that the provision of the vital needs of the nation—food, raw material for industry, coal, communications, and so forth—should be left to an immense number of private agencies, each thinking first and foremost of its own private interest and competing desperately with its rivals in the business. The community has been driven by the war to recognize that, if adequate supplies of these articles and services are to be available at reasonable prices for its citizens, it must exercise much more supervision over national industry than it has done in the past—a course which is bound in turn to transform international economic relations, because every country will deal with foreign countries both as a buyer and as a seller."

At a further point in the same article the following statements were made:—

"The experience of the war has given us some indication of the kind of national eco-

nomic organization to which we may look forward. The most characteristic feature of the new war order has been the appearance of the controllers of production and distribution. They have appeared under different names, but their functions are very similar. In all these cases the universal rule has been to utilize all existing private agencies, to organize and correlate them so that their activities are more and more on public account, and to fix the maximum rate of profit which may be made. It is certain that this system will not wholly disappear. To abolish it would simply be to hand over to private hands what would, in view of experience and knowledge and habits created during this war, rapidly become monopoly trusts in all the more important national industries now organized under the various controllers and ministers."

Then the following conclusion is drawn:—

"As a consequence of this, it will be possible for the first time to base production and distribution on a reasonably accurate knowledge of national demand, thereby immensely diminishing the risks and uncertainties incidental to unlimited competition, to ensure an adequate supply of the national staples, and especially of food, raw materials, and transportation, at reasonable and relatively constant prices, and to enter into economic relations with other nations with a sound knowledge of what the nation has to sell or wants to buy abroad."

With what England thought and did during the past five years, in this matter of organization for distribution of such vital necessities as food, both France and Italy agreed. Any person who was in touch with the developments in London and Paris last winter when the committee of Supply and Relief and the Supreme Economic Council were being formed, knows the truth of this statement. There was a struggle for supremacy overseas last winter between those interests which wanted an immediate return to private trading, and the forces which stood for continued governmental control. The latter won out. Not the least of the reasons for the continuance of such control was the opposition of popular opinion in England against presenting private business interests with an opportunity of indulging in an orgy of profiteering at a time when millions of people were on the verge of starvation. The British

people had also seen how efficiently distribution of the necessities of life could be handled under centralized control.

### Europe's Poverty and Ruin

The Second visible effect of the war upon trade and commerce is the appalling condition of poverty and ruin with its accompanying social and industrial upheaval in the countries of Europe. This condition is the real and immediate cause of the perpetuation of governmental control over the distribution of foodstuffs and other commodities.

Trade in the years previous to 1914 was based upon and fortified by a system of credit which had been constructed throughout the world after a century of the development of the highest sort of commercial intelligence. In the past five years that system has been all but wrecked by the economic strain of the war. The great task which confronts not only the demoralized nations of Europe, but also the more prosperous countries of North America, is to re-establish as quickly as possible that interrelated, interdependent system of trade by which the whole world was operated and held together up till five years ago. The effect of present conditions in Europe, upon the financial side of business affairs was witnessed in New York last month when exchange rates on London, Paris, Rome, Berlin and Vienna fell to the lowest figures ever recorded. The following comparison of the low values of foreign money in terms of American currency reveals the extent of the decreased buying power of money in European countries:—

	Sept.	War Time	Par
English pound	\$4.14	\$4.48	\$4.86
French franc	.11.9	.16.4	.19.3
Italian lira	.10.2	.10.9	.19.3
German mark	.04.35	.16.4	.23.8
Austrian crown	.01.86	.10.6	.20.3

The very low state of morale in Europe at the present time has been brought home to people on this side of the ocean recently by the strong statements of Mr. Hoover who returned to the United States last month after two years of intimate relationship with every country on the continent. What he has said is also supported by journals and newspapers arriving here from England. Just the other day Sir Hamer Greenwood announced for the Government in the British House of Commons the proposed creation of an Interna-

tional Economic Council to advise various Governments concerned, pertaining to the organization of the League of Nations. This International Council, which will include neutrals, if any, as well as the Allied and Associated Powers, will be used mainly as a means of reducing the suffering of the world to a minimum during the next twelve months.

### Imports Generally Controlled

In view of the prevailing conditions abroad the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland have all established agencies to control imports of foodstuffs and other vital necessities. These countries decided that the elimination of private competition with its accompanying waste and overlapping would be to the best advantage of their peoples at the present time of world-wide scarcity.

The principal buyers of Canadian wheat are included in the group of European countries which now have their import trade conducted under government control. What position will Canada as a country be in if she has such organization on the part of her customers with an array of private competing salesmen who, in addition to providing supplies of grain, would also be obliged to lend money to buyers and also find ships to transport her shipments across the Atlantic. On the ground alone—the abject poverty of her old customers who formerly were able to pay in cash—this country is confronted with the inevitable prospect of controlling the movement of chief exportable commodity, grain, through such an organization as the Canadian Wheat Board. Because in the first place, the countries of Europe, including Great Britain, have decided that governmental control of the chase and distribution of foodstuffs be operated more economically and more equitably than the control of the same kind of trade by private enterprise and also because the present impoverished condition of Europe leaves no alternative, the principal buyers of exportable commodities from Canada have continued the centralized system of governmental control which was established during the war. It is hardly feasible to face such a system of organized buying without a similar system to govern selling.

### From a National Viewpoint

So much for the international aspect of this question. There are also several angles from which the appointment of the Canadian Wheat Board may be viewed in a strictly national sense. First of all the establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board comes as the first concrete expression that new national status which members of the government at Ottawa spoke in the recent debate on the Peace Treaty. During the last years of the war the export of grain from Canada to Europe was conducted in the direction of the Canadian Wheat Commission which was in London. Through the pressure of the demands of Canada so far as her export trade in grain was concerned assumed the position of a tributary colonial possession of Great Britain. That relationship has ceased to exist. In place of the Wheat Board Company which was the Canadian outpost of the Royal Wheat Commission has been taken by the Canadian Wheat Board, and the old management of the former organization is now the chairman of a thoroughly Canadian institution. The work of the Canadian Wheat Board has been simply outlined. It must bring the greatest possible benefit to the Dominion as a whole. This means that the Canadian Wheat Board

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A Pause by the Roadside.



Typical Romnellet Head.

The student of animal breeding is often arrested by the realization that practically all the domestic breeds were originated a half-century before this subject became a science. Bakewell and his successors did wonders with animal form, wielding it with almost the same ease as a potter working with plastic clay, so marvelously did they shape their animals to conform with their ideal. But our breeds were brought into being by men who knew the "how" without knowing the "why." Since science in the last half-century has given us the interpretation to established methods, we have evolved nothing new but have spent all our time perfecting the old. Was it because there were enough breeds already in existence, that we had every necessary combination of excellencies already implanted in some breed or other, or was it because business considerations made it impossible to produce and market a new breed in competition with those already established?

Out in Lethbridge, Alberta, there is a man with a shepherd's eye, a breeder's instincts, and a life-long experience, who asked himself these ques-

## The Romnellet

*An Account of the Origin and Development of a Dual-Purpose Sheep for the Canadian Range---By P. M. Abel*

as the bulk of range sheep found in Montana and the neighboring mountain states. These animals were hardy and active, and sheared around five pounds of good quality wool, but owing to the short season and sparse grazing the ewes rarely reached weights over 95 to 98 pounds. It was impossible to stock with a good mutton breed as they were too expensive, and would have been a complete failure under our conditions. So in order to improve the under-sized stock we had, I bought some Lincoln rams to cross on the range Merinos. This is a practice which had been largely tried in the inter-mountain states and was highly recommended. The lambs came in the spring, fine, big fellows, but withal lacking the vigor and vivacity of our scrub stock.

"They did well during the first summer, and reached weights we never could grow before. The band thrived till my herder came in on a rough, disagreeable night in the beginning of December, when a biting wind was sifting the fine snow into every crack, and he told me that he had never seen a bunch of sheep so paralyzed, that they made no effort to feed or protect themselves but just huddled together. When I looked them over I could see that we

would lose most of the lambs unless we acted quickly, so with the help of a few neighbors we got hay-racks and brought in the young things which seemed most helpless. I noticed that these were without exception the Lincoln cross-breds and that the pure native lambs did not seem in the least discomfitted. I was interested and began to search for the reason and found that the cross-breds were wet through to the skin. Their long-wooled sires had conferred open fleeces upon them, and the strong wind had held the coat open while the snow was driven right in to the skin, with the result that these lambs were saturated, whereas the solid-fleeced natives were dry and warm. I have investigated other long-wool crosses since and am convinced that the mortality among lambs during the winter is simply due to wind and snow working on the open fleeces."

After this disappointment Mr. Harvey tried various short-wooled rams, but none of them effected sufficient improvement in mutton conformation without a serious reduction in quality of wool or the development of other characteristics undesirable on the open range.

### The Australian System

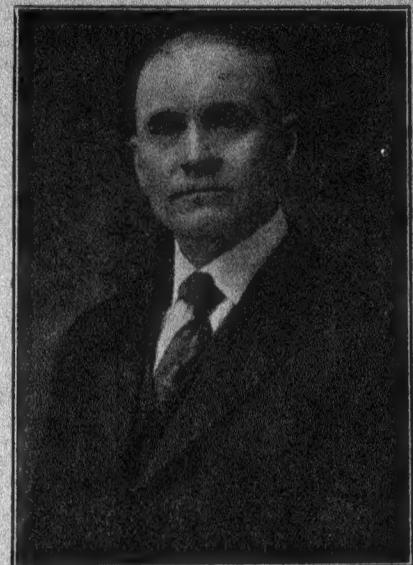
Up to a few years ago no systematic improvement in our range sheep had ever been undertaken. As wool went up in price Merino blood became more popular; when wool prices declined, sheep-men turned their attention toward mutton, with the consequent result that the range bands were a nondescript lot, excellent in no particular save hardness, a trait developed by the elimination

of the weaker in every hard winter. The only system of breeding which had received any attention at all was the Australian method of producing come-backs.

Starting with a bunch of grade sheep strong in Merino blood, their plan is to cross with some good, long-wool rams, usually Lincoln or Cotswold, and, less frequently, Leicesters. The progeny from this cross are very properly called half-bloods. These half-bloods are again crossed by long-wools, and the resulting generation are known as three-quarter bloods. These two long-wool crosses produce such a reduction in the quality of the wool that the next batch of rams used will be fine-wools, usually Rambouillet, and their offspring would be known as come-backs, indicating a return in the standard of fleece. The come-backs may then be bred back to fine-wools, again producing fine come-backs. But obviously, the cycle ended here. By this time the band includes every grade and variety from fine-wooled hardy sheep, which are profitless on the block, to heavy-bodied sheep of good mutton type which cannot withstand the rigors of the open range. The very lack of uniformity makes it impossible to determine intelligently what the next cross should be. The only solution ever worked out for flocks which reach this stage is to breed to good mutton rams, usually Hampshire, Shropshire or Oxford, and market the whole band the following fall, commencing the cycle all over again with a fresh band of grade range ewes.

After full investigation of the merits and demerits of this scheme, Mr. Harvey was convinced of its futility. There was still one other plan open to him, the use of Corriedale rams continuously. The Corriedale is a half-bred sheep of fixed type, that is to say, it is now an established breed, originated in New Zealand, by crossing Merinos and Lincolns and selecting the progeny so as to perpetuate certain characteristics. Corriedales have been enormously successful in the Antipodes, and their introduction into the United States has met with a fair degree of success, but Mr. Harvey's experience with Lincolns made him wary of the use of a breed in which this blood was so prominent. But he was convinced that the long-wool-fine-wool cross was fundamentally right, that the peerless fleece of the Merino and the characteristics which adapt that breed so well to our range could be retained if crossed with the proper mutton breed, while the ensuing progeny might even equal the recognized mutton breeds in fleshing qualities.

In his preliminary investigations he went exhaustively into the merits of all the mutton breeds. W. T. Ritch, the Australian expert, who happened to be lecturing to Alberta sheepmen in 1911, first brought the excellence of the Romney-Marsh breed before Mr. Harvey.



Richard C. Harvey.

The idea of crossing Romneys on fine-wool ewes was not new. It has been done for many years in Australia and a very high-grade of wool and mutton has been the result, but no attempt has ever been made to fix the type of the cross-bred off-spring. So far as is known, no Romneys had ever been brought into Western Canada, and they are but little known in the United States.

### The Romney-Marsh

Canadian soldiers who have been billeted in the Shorncliffe area, remember the Romney Marshes, those low, soggy flats washed by the surf from

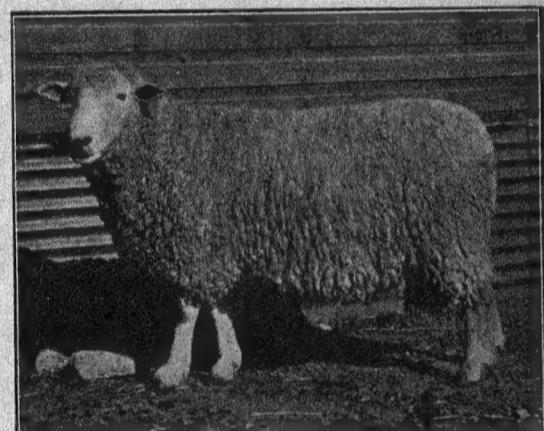


A Romnellet Yearling Ram.

tions. They interested him vitally because he had tried so many of the existing breeds of sheep on the range and none had produced the results he wanted. Admitting the excellence of the old breeds for the conditions under which they were produced, he felt that none of them possessed the peculiar combination of qualities which the range man demanded. So after much expensive investigation and deliberate planning, Richard C. Harvey, launched an enterprise which we may safely say is the biggest and most farsighted thing of its kind ever attempted in Canada, the production of the Romnellet breed by crossing Romney-Marsh rams on Rambouillet ewes and fixing the type of the cross-breds. How he came to decide on the parent breeds as the most suitable and the methods he followed in his breeding operations, will, one day, become history, for the success already attained assure the new breed a place in our livestock industry.

Mr. Harvey used to be an American. He learned the sheep business in the state of Utah, among the men who were the fathers of irrigation and range shepherding in the American West. Here is his own story of his early experiences which compelled him to search for something better than the animals and the methods in general use on the Canadian range.

"When I first came to the country I commenced operations with bands of ordinary native sheep, strong in Merino blood, much the same.



A Romney-Marsh Ram.

the Hythe rifle ranges to Dungeness Lighthouse, and stretching inland to the precipitous cliffs of Albion. This has been a military camp before a century ago our red-coated forebears burned beacons on the heights and built those squat Martello towers to guard against the threatened Napoleonic invasion. But then, as now, the Kentish shepherds quietly pursued their pastoral calling, heedless of soldiery and noticed by few. A page further back in history these marshes furnished shelter for smugglers who drove a thriving trade in French silks and wines, but the arm of the law became strengthened when the marshes were drained. Smuggling became dangerous. If a man kept sheep by day and traded with the Frank by night he was not so liable to suspicion. And so since grazing began, these salty pastures have been closely cropped by strong-boned hearty sheep. A little Leicester blood was introduced in the beginning, but in the main the breed has been kept pure.

North and east and south, pitiless winter winds from the Channel and German Ocean sweep this unprotected expanse, and so it has been a matter of prime importance that the Romney-Marsh sheep develop fleeces which afford ample protection against exposure.

The breed first attracted the attention of the outside world by the claim that its individuals were not subject to foot-rot, and, indeed, in their own salty meadows,

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A Flock of Merino Ewes with Cross-bred Lambs from Romney-Marsh Sires.

# Manitoba Grain Growers

## Brandon District Leading

BRANDON district has its fall political campaign already arranged for. It includes meetings at about 40 local centres in the constituency and several special rally meetings in the city of Brandon and the larger towns, to be addressed by prominent speakers. The follow-up will include the thorough canvass for funds for the campaign of every corner of every township. In this respect Brandon will follow the example of Assiniboia, acting on the principle that when once an elector has invested his money in financing the campaign of an independent candidate the partisans will find it extremely difficult to get his vote.

Sentiment in favor of aggressive political action in the district has been increasing for many months, and the workers are confident of such support that they expect the canvass will actually assure a triumphant vote.

The preliminary part of the series of meetings is announced as follows:—

First Series.—Speakers, R. A. Hoey, T. L. Guild and Mrs. Gee.

Monday, October 20, 2.30, Butler; 8.00, Sinclair.

Tuesday, October 21, 2.30, Prairie Rose; 8.00, Pipestone.

Wednesday, October 22, 2.30, Cromer; 8.00, Woodnorth.

Thursday, October 23, 2.30, Beresford; 8.00, Kemnay.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Friday, October 24, 2.30, Terence; 8.00, Little Souris.

Saturday, October 25, 2.30 Douglas. Second Series.—Speakers, Roderick McKenzie, J. M. Allan and Miss Roe.

Monday, October 27, 2.30, Justice; 8.00, Forrest.

Tuesday, October 28, 2.30, Harrow School; 8.00 Rivers.

Wednesday, October 29, 2.30, Bradwardine; 8.00, Harding.

Thursday, October 30, 2.30, Kenton; 8.00, Lenore.

Friday, October 31, 2.30, Harmsworth; 8.00, Two Creeks.

Saturday, November 1, 2.30, Elkhorn. Third Series.—Speakers, John Kennedy, Norman P. Lambert, Miss McCallum.

Monday, October 27, 2.30, Chater; 8.00, Brandon Hills.

Tuesday, October 28, 2.30, Griswold; 8.00, Alexander.

Wednesday, October 29, 2.30, Oak Lake; 8.00, Virden.

Thursday, October 30, 2.30, Carroll; 8.00, Souris.

Friday, October 31, 2.30, Nesbit; 8.00, Wawanesa.

Saturday, November 1, 2.30, Rounthwaite.

## Souris District

Souris district is also out with a series of meetings in the Waskada neighborhood. The details are not to hand as this goes to press, but they have secured D. G. McKenzie, of Brandon and Miss Finch, of Winnipeg, for October 20-25, and are doing everything possible to insure well-attended meetings.

## After the Rally

The next objective after the drive and the rally meeting would appear to be the fall meeting of the district board, for the planning out of the follow-up work that must be done if the full value of the drive and the rally are to be secured.

It should be possible for every district board to convene between the 15th and 31st of October—and the earlier the better. This will leave the whole month of November for any series of meetings that it may be desired to arrange. Wherever local areas exist that are populated and still unorganized the board has its work set. If this is undertaken early, every district should, by the close of the local year (November 30) be in a position to congratulate itself on having every organizable point organized.

Another duty of the district board should be definite planning for the district convention. This convention is this year charged with two new duties of first importance—the election of the director or the provincial director for the district, and the election of the director of the provincial Women's Section for the district. This, if nothing else, should raise the district convention to a gathering of first-rate importance. And it should be the aim of the board to make the district convention a meeting that will grip the imagination and effectively stimulate

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## Liberty Drive

Special Communication for Local Grain Growers' Association Meeting, October 17, 1919

On this your rally night the Central office wishes to discuss with you in a very practical way the present position and the future of our movement.

First, may we express the hope that your Liberty Drive, on Wednesday, was a very great success, and that tonight you are welcoming the largest number of members in your history. Should any corners still remain uncanvassed there should be opportunity to fully complete the work within a few days.

Now as to the conditions in which we find ourselves. The last five years have seen a great accession of strength to our movement in Canada. Ontario has suddenly joined us with 25,000 members, and in the West many thousands have been added.

While this is encouraging, we have, on the other hand, to recognize that the protected interests are so strongly entrenched that our strength has availed us little in the federal sphere. The tariff system is still the fiscal system of Canada, and the beneficiaries of that system are still confident that they will hold their position.

The conviction has been growing, especially during the last year, that only by direct representation at Ottawa can we hope to exert the influence that is required. We have done something in business. We have accomplished some results in provincial legislation. We have sent resolutions and delegations to Ottawa, but there has never been any adequate response. The privileged interests have always had the ear of the government. Grain growers and their views and their needs have been consistently ignored. It is now up to us to take a course that will make our influence effective in the conduct of Dominion affairs. The one course that is open to us is that of sending to the House of Commons men who will there advocate and support our principles.

### The Urgent Need

It may be asked just what are the urgent needs in regard to which we urge action at Ottawa. The main positions may be briefly stated:—

1. The present fiscal policy giving high special protection to manufacturers at the expense of the common people is a moral wrong, a social handicap, and industrial obstruction, and an economic injustice. The farmers who know the evil effects of it are not minded to tolerate it much longer.

2. The practice maintained through the war and continued to the present time of providing for national expenditure by a ruinous system of borrowing, is heading the nation toward fiscal ruin. Over \$1,400,000,000 were borrowed during the war. Another vast loan is on the way—and the income and profits tax still allows millions to be corralled by privileged interests.

3. The artificial handicaps placed upon agriculture are keeping thousands off the land who should be producing, and driving thousands yearly from the land to the already over-populated cities. Means must be taken to establish the largest possible proportion of the population in conditions of satisfying comfort upon the land.

4. The making of life harder for all, and especially for the poor, by taxing food, clothing and the implements of labor, operates still and is driving hundreds to the verge of desperation. The necessities of life must be free.

5. The giving away of natural resources, lands, mines, water powers, etc.—which should be the heritage of all the people—to favorites of a government, to be exploited for their advantage, should not be continued for an hour.

6. Fiscal and economic injustice combined with the class rule and the political rotteness exhibited in recent years are creating and fostering rabid distrust of representative government and developing revolutionary tendencies which it will be impossible to repress if remedial measures are not undertaken.

### Canada's Crisis

The truth is that Canada is facing the greatest crisis in her history. The eye of every man who looks at all beneath the surface of our life must see that if the conditions are not soon and very materially improved for

the common people, national disaster is imminent. The wrath of the outraged masses will not always be restrained. If the strongholds of privilege are not broken up by constitutional means the conscienceless profiteers and the heartless corporationists may well expect to be confronted by sterner forces. And if once loosed who shall say where these forces will stop.

It is the hope of saving Canada from this dire alternative that prompts the Western Farmers' Movement to enter directly the political field. With such conditions urging us to action we should not be worthy of our heritage if we did not take up the challenge. If love of liberty prompted our soldiers to face the hell of European battlefields, then love of all that is best and dearest in our Canadian life should prompt us to take up the challenge of this fateful hour.

In our movement Ontario is already well organized for representation whenever a federal election is called. Alberta and Saskatchewan have both taken more definite action than we have. The question is what is to be done in Manitoba?

We have been trying to lay the foundation of a sufficiently large organized membership. It may be hoped that the recent drive has put us into much better position in this regard. But with a membership admittedly still below 10,000 in a farm population of 50,000, there is still much to be done. We should have at least 40,000 Manitoba farmers enrolled for community development and farmers' rights.

### Practical Suggestions

But more is needed. If we are to succeed there must be whole-hearted support of the political phase of our work. That is to say, the electorate ought to be organized for the vote whenever it shall come. The local board should so constitute itself that it knows every vote in its area and can definitely count on its being cast for a supporter of the Farmers' Platform. The following suggestions are offered for your consideration:—

1. The local board should secure an expression of feeling and purpose from its local, and if that feeling and purpose are favorable, should proceed at once to organize for political action.

2. The local board should so constitute itself that it knows every vote in its local area, and can definitely count on a large majority being cast for a supporter of the Farmers' Platform.

3. The local board should communicate with other locals and with the district board with a view to securing united and effective constituency action.

4. When such action has been taken, the local board should undertake responsibility for seeing about the local community's share of financing the election. The method recommended by the district should be worked out and as far as possible every voter contribute to the necessary expenses.

5. Before the election, and on polling day, the grain growers' organization should be the one effective and coherently working body in the field. Everything should be thought of. Provision should be made for absolutely securing success.

### What Will You Do

Having stated what appears to be the urgent demand of the situation, and the course which it would seem necessary to follow, I wish to ask your meeting now assembled to discuss the situation and to express in a statement or resolution:—

1. Your agreement or disagreement with the view that direct political action is urgently necessary on the part of the Farmers' Movement.

2. Your decision as to what you can do and are willing to do locally to make that movement a success.

Kindly have your statement formulated, adopted, signed by the president and secretary, and forward in your "drive" report to the Central office. It may have important influence in strengthening our cause.

Yours for success,

WM. R. WOOD, secretary.

# DELCO-LIGHT

The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant



Lights  
the  
Home

## Pays for Itself

Pumps  
the  
Water

ANY one of over 75,000 users will tell you that Delco-Light pays for itself.

*In money.*

They will tell you that the pleasure and comfort of Delco-Light cost you nothing.

CHORES are non-productive work. Cut down chore time and you can do things worth money to you. Wm. Schneekloth says the electric power from his Delco-Light plant saves him 8½ hours a week on the churn, separator and washing machine alone—over 40 working days in a year. Think of the money he can make in those forty days.

On the Helms farm at Belleville they use Delco-Light power for the chores—in milking and feeding stock, in pumping water, in ironing and washing—and save 19 hours a week or about three months of one man's work in the year. Here's a hired man's work for three months which Delco-Light does. The cost of operating Delco-Light is less than the cost of oil for oil lamps.

But operating the small machinery around the farm is only a part of the work which Delco-Light does for you. Take the question of pumping water; with Delco-Light you can have water under pressure at taps anywhere on the farm. You can water stock easily and quickly. You can have hot and cold water in the house. S. W. Cooke and Son of Maysville, have a big herd of Holsteins. Delco-Light has pumped the water and done the milking for three years. They figure that their saving is not less than \$1,800. As Mr. Cooke says, they could pretty nearly afford a new Delco-Light plant every year. And remember this saving does not include the convenience and comfort and saving of electric lights.

J. H. Lackey raises Polled Jerseys and Poland China Hogs. He, also, needs a lot of water. His Delco-Light outfit enables him to get along without two men he formerly hired.

Delco-Light does work on the farm. Saves time for more productive things. Its electric power will, in most cases, save enough time to pay for the complete Delco-Light plant in three years.

The electric light you get free.

AROUND THE HOUSE there is a great big saving of time and work for your wife—time she can very well use for her chickens or her garden or her dressmaking. A. F. Hinnenkamp tells us that Delco-Light saves his wife 416 hours of housework a year by operating an electric iron, a vacuum sweeper and a washing machine. *Besides*—no lamps to clean, no matches to use, no danger of fire, lots of light.

C. F. Tressin adds in the time saved from cleaning lamps and makes a total of 547 hours a year. Think of all the things your wife could do with that extra seven weeks. And then you have electric light. You can't know the joy and comfort of electric light till you have experienced it. Just press a button and release a flood of bright, clean, safe light. No matches. No lamps. No danger. Delco-Light gives four times as much light from a gallon of coal oil as a lamp gives.

DELCO-LIGHT is a complete electric light and power plant, easy to install and easy to care for. It will give twenty-four-hour-a-day electric light and power service.

Delco-Light is direct-connected. There are no belts to slip, break or be replaced.

It is self-cranking. Pressing down a lever starts the engine.

It is air-cooled. There is no water to carry, to freeze or to boil away.

There is only one place to put oil.

A simple mixing valve regulates the fuel supply. There is no complicated carburetor.

Ball and roller bearings cut down friction to a minimum.

Long-life batteries mean economy.

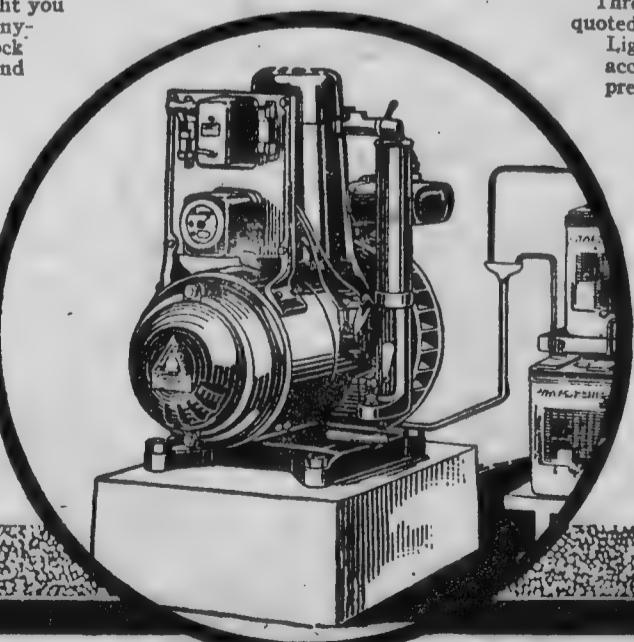
You need to know more about Delco-Light. We have fully illustrated literature showing Delco-Light in operation. Write your nearest distributor for it.

Throughout this advertisement we have quoted from letters received from Delco-Light users. Each of these letters is accompanied by an affidavit. We have prepared a folder reproducing some of these letters, and with photographs of some farms where Delco-Light is used. Your nearest distributor will be glad to send this book to you.

The  
Domestic Engineering Co.  
Dayton, Ohio

Bruce L. Robinson  
CALGARY ALTA.

Breen Motor Co.  
WINNIPEG MAN.



# United Farmers of Alberta

## Secretaries' Conferences

DATES have now been definitely fixed for the annual conference of secretaries of local associations, to be held as follows:

For the southern half of the province (south of the Lacombe-Coronation line), Calgary, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 4 and 5.

For the northern half of the province (Lacombe line and north), Edmonton, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 11 and 12.

This is the third year for these conferences of secretaries. At the close of the conferences in Edmonton and Calgary last year, the desire was generally expressed by the secretaries present that the conventions be continued annually.

In previous years these conferences have been held during the Calgary and Edmonton fairs, but this was not practicable this year on account of the holding of the political conventions. Some objection has been heard to the time chosen for the secretaries' conventions in previous years and it is hoped that the dates set for the conferences this year will be more convenient.

As standard certificates are of no value unless there are more than 100 standard certificates handed in, and as owing to the extensive use of automobiles, it is doubtful whether there will be 100 present at each convention who have secured standard certificates, it would be advisable for delegates not to trouble about standard certificates at all, but simply to secure a round trip ticket.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are no cheap rates allowed by the railways, Central office is arranging that no delegate will be required to pay more than \$5.00 for transportation. There will be a pool rate of \$5.00, and each delegate will pay \$5.00 to the transportation fund—no more, no less. In this way the expense of getting the secretaries together is evenly distributed over all delegates attending.

In the event of the secretary being unable to attend, it is hoped that the local will appoint a substitute delegate.

Programs and credential cards will be forwarded at an early date. A profitable and interesting program is being arranged. As last year, the first day will be devoted to discussing problems of the locals, particularly as they affect the secretary and his duties, while the second day will be devoted to discussion of co-operative trading problems. The United Grain Growers Limited, are co-operating in arranging the program for the second day.

No secretary should miss attending one of these conferences, and no secretary who wishes to keep up to date with his secretarial work can afford to.—H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary.

## U.F.A. Briefs

The Life Membership button is a beauty and I sure will be glad to wear it. I will also be glad to encourage others in taking out a Life Membership in the organization.

I am yours for the good of the order.—Jas. O. Weiland, Bideford.

At the last meeting of our local the resignation of our president was read and accepted. Cecil Ellis was elected by acclamation. We formed a social committee to look after the details of a turkey supper and dance to be held shortly.—Jack A. Smith, secretary, Lloyd George local.

Director Jos. Stauffer, of the Red Deer constituency, organized a local at Rocky Mountain House recently, to be known as the Lochean local. Martin Barstad is president and Chas. Shonts, secretary.

Men of the Brant local, do you want a U.F.A. at this place? If you do you must come out and help with your presence, also help to boost, for I can tell you it is not much fun for a farmer or two to go and sit on the schoolhouse steps for two hours at night, waiting for the spirit to move among the members—and no one shows up.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta  
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

## The New Victory Loan

By the President

The Canadian government is asking for another Victory Loan.

The amount asked for is \$300,000,000; rate of interest five-and-a-half per cent.; bonds to be taxable.

The purposes of this loan are briefly described, officially, as follows:—

"To retire existing obligations; to provide for soldiers' gratuities as already voted; to pay the cost of soldiers' land settlement and civil re-establishment; to enable Canada to grant the credits necessary for the financing of this year's grain crop and thus fulfill the obligation to pay the farmer the stipulated price and assure to him the whole ultimate profit; for capital outlay upon ship-building and other national undertakings forming part of Canada's Industrial Reconstruction program. The entire proceeds will be spent in Canada."

The urgent need for this money, and that every dollar of it can be spent in the best interest of Canada's welfare, goes without saying. The question is where is the money coming from?

If we have to go into a foreign country for it we will increase the rate of exchange against us and thereby hinder our own trade. The interest going out of the country annually will

continue to be a disturbing factor in maintaining a level of exchange.

If Eastern Canada furnishes all this money it will make an undue drain against the West in the payment of interest and bonds. It will be best if all this money can be raised in Canada, and all sections and all classes subscribe. The security is unquestioned, and the rate of interest makes it a good investment.

It is unfortunate that several successive crop failures have made it impossible for a very large per cent. of the Alberta farmers to subscribe a dollar. But there are others who will be able to subscribe, and to them I would suggest that their farm interests, supplemented by some safe interest-bearing bonds, will be a better guarantee of future peace of mind than to try to own more land than they can successfully operate.

The last few seasons and the present labor famine have demonstrated that mixed investments would be as desirable as mixed farming. To this end there is nothing worse than wild cat securities, and nothing better than absolutely safe securities.

If you have some surplus money, buy some Victory Bonds.

Yours most sincerely,

H. W. WOOD.

## Initial Wheat Price

Memorandum Submitted to Canada Wheat Board by U.F.A.  
Executive

"Mr. chairman and gentlemen of the board:—

"The executive of the U.F.A. on behalf of their organization, desire at this time to discuss with you the payment of the initial price on wheat and the whole subject of the embargo now in force in Alberta. And in the presentation of the case we wish to be understood as presenting our viewpoint without prejudice to the case of any others who may desire to discuss these same questions with your honorable body.

"We had hoped that you would have seen your way clear to have made the initial payment on our wheat at least equal to the fixed minimum price in the United States. Our lack of full information on all the conditions bearing on the wheat question may have led us to expect more than the circumstances would justify. We would, however, be pleased to have you give our organization such information as will confirm our confidence that in the conduct of this important part of our business that our 1919 crop will be marketed at the highest price that world conditions will warrant and that this will be done at the lowest cost consistent with efficient service, and that no portion of this crop will be depreciated in value in order to increase the value of any other portion whether manufactured or otherwise sold.

"We are not criticising at this time, we are simply asking for such treatment at your hands as will restore confidence in an industry, than which there is none other subject to greater providential hazard, and that we may be sure that it will at least be free from detrimental human interference.

"In reference to the embargo, we desire a full discussion of the question often raised as to the effect of this embargo on the producers in the affected area. Does this in any way penalize the man who happens to live in this

area? And if so, what steps have been taken to make this penalty as light as possible?

"Then again, why has it been thought necessary to issue permits to trade within the area covered by the embargo?

"The executive of the U.F.A. are quite sure that your deliberations have included not only that provision be made to supply the mills in the affected area, but also that you have fully discussed the question of wheat for seed. The importance of this subject will warrant representation being made more thoroughly by others than can be made in this statement intended as it is to be but introductory to a full discussion of the whole matter. We are aware that a farmer is free to deal with his fellow farmer without restriction, provided that the grain in transfer does not enter the channels of commercial trade. And should it not be thought advisable to enlarge the trading privileges now granted the farmer so as to include car-load lots to a farmer or group of farmers—in any event, we desire that your board make it more widely known that any farmer may obtain a license to ship, and that the conditions under which this may be obtained are not difficult to comply with. Years of time and great care were necessary in the development of the wheat that has made Alberta famous, and unless special care is now taken these results may be lost in a single season.

"We would, therefore, have you encourage the trading among farmers in wheat for seed.

"In reference to congestion of elevators at any given point, it might be thought advisable to first take care of the wheat suitable for seed, then forward to the mills such as is necessary for their purpose. And then that forthwith provision should be made for the shipment of further quantities so that in no district might any farmer be

found who would be embarrassed by being unable to market his crop.

"We come, now gentlemen, to the subject of the supply of wheat being used by the mills in the area under embargo, and the price to them of this wheat, and the selling price of the flour and feed produced from the same and sold in said district.

"We understand that your board fixed the price of the wheat on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William. Now it may not be clear to all as to just how in actual practice this works out. It is clear that the railroads make nothing out of this since they do not carry it at all. We would like to know, however, whether or not, in fairness, the farmer is entitled to a higher price for his wheat thus embargoed than he would receive were his wheat shipped to Fort William. We are not, at this time, affirming that he is entitled to such higher price—we simply desire to have you state the reasons for the course of action you have adopted.

"Then again we understand that you have established a system of zones by which the milling industry is being governed. We would be glad if you would explain this and what its effect is on the price of flour and feed in the different zones, and also the boundaries of these zones. Your explanation will help us to a better understanding of the question as to whether or not the price of flour and feed are based on the actual cost of the wheat in the several zones, and whether we are being charged the price of the freight on flour that is not actually carried by the railroad, and on which the freight has not been paid. We would also be pleased to know if it is within the power of your board to fix the retail price of flour.

"In concluding this memorandum we beg to assure you that none more than the organized farmers of Alberta fully realize the need of the fullest co-operation of all the elements that go to make up the citizenship of Canada and of the world. And further, that the highest ideals of the citizens will only be realized when the fullest confidence is reposed by each member of society in every other member. It is in this spirit that this memorandum is presented to you today.

"If in the development of helpful plans and the putting of them into practical effect our organization can be made of use to your board, we will be pleased to be at your service.

"On behalf of the executive of the U.F.A., Calgary, September 17, 1919."

In response to the above memorandum assurances were given by the chairman of the wheat board that the points raised would receive the careful consideration of the board, and facilities provided to prevent any undue congestion at any point. The chairman of the wheat board desired to have conveyed to locals of the U.F.A. the desire of the board that any seeming hardships in the working out of the rulings of the board be at once taken up with the board, communications being addressed to H. Tooley, Secretary of the Wheat Board, Winnipeg, so that the matters may receive prompt consideration.

## Annual Convention Dates

Dates for the annual convention, 1920, have been fixed for January 20 to 23 inclusive, Tuesday to Friday. The convention this year will be held in Calgary.

By arrangement with the U.F.A. Provincial Political Association, requests for political literature from U.F.A. locals should be addressed to W. D. Spence, secretary pro tem, U.F.A. Political Association, 218 Lougheed Building, Calgary. This includes requests for the Farmers' Platform. The Farmers' Platform is now available in French as well as English.

At the last meeting of our local we discussed the constitution of the Battle River Political Association, and ways to raise the fees necessary to join the association.—A. M. Sherwood, secretary, Rosyth local.

# The Expenditure of \$610,000,000

**How the last  
Victory Loan  
was spent**

**For  
Demobilization**

**For Trade  
Extension**

**B**EFORE buying Victory Bonds again you may want to know how Canada used the money you loaned her last year.

Canada borrowed the money to carry on the war and to provide credits for Great Britain and our Allies.

**C**ONSIDERABLY more than one-half of the Victory Loan 1918 was spent on our soldiers. This included \$312,900,000, for paying them, feeding them, bringing them home, separation allowances to their dependents, maintenance of medical services and vocational training schools.

**\$**59,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1918 was paid on account of authorized Soldiers' gratuities.

**\$**9,000,000 was spent at Halifax for relief and reconstruction after the disaster.

Other disbursements were not, strictly speaking, expenditures, but National Re-investments.

To Great Britain for example:

\$173,500,000 was loaned for the purchase of our wheat and cereals.	\$30,000,000 for other Foodstuffs
	\$2,900,000 for Canadian built ships
	\$5,500,000 to pay for other British obligations in Canada.
\$9,000,000 for our fish.	

Making in all, \$220,900,000 advanced to Great Britain.

To our Allies, we loaned \$8,200,000 for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs, raw material and manufactured products.

The Re-investments will be paid back to Canada in due time, with interest.

These credits were absolutely necessary to secure the orders for Canada because cash purchases were impossible.

They have had the effect of tremendously helping agricultural and industrial workers to tide over the depression that would have followed the Armistice, had we not made these credit loans.

As far as money is concerned, 1919 has been, and is still—just as much a war year as 1918. Our main expenditures for war cannot be completed until well on into 1920. Thus another Victory Loan is necessary  
**—Get ready to buy.**

# Victory Loan 1919

***“Every Dollar Spent in Canada”***

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in Co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Carlyle Convention

ANY doubt which may have been entertained that the grain growers were able to organize politically has been set at rest by the fact that the convention held in Carlyle, on Thursday, September 25, concluded one of the most democratic and successful conventions ever held in Canada.

The convention was called to order at 2.15 in the afternoon, by O. R. Gould, of Manor, chairman of the constituency committee, and after practically six hours continual session, Mr. Gould was declared the choice of the convention, out of 18 nominees, which, according to the *Regina Leader* the following day, was "practically equivalent to the writing of the letters M.P. after the nominee's name on October 27 next."

## Eighteen Nominations

Little time was lost in getting down to the real work of the convention, and shortly after four o'clock nominations were being received. The principle adopted in nominating was for the name of the candidate to be written on a sheet of paper, with the names of the movers and seconders. At the same time it was decided that the first ballot should be taken before adjournment, and after the first ballot the lowest should drop out. Owing to the fact that a number of delegates from Estevan had not arrived it was decided to extend the time for taking the first ballot until after the arrival of the C.N.R. train.

## Names of Candidates

The names, addresses and occupations of the candidates, which were 18 in number, are as follows:

Name	Address	Occupation
Alex. Sinclair	Macoun	Farmer
E. P. St. John	Warmley	Farmer and Rancher
John G. Patterson	Froule	Farmer
A. C. Moynes	Lampman	Farmer
Sam Linton	Wilmar	Farmer
F. S. Wilbur	Creelman	Farmer and Banker
O. R. Gould	Manor	Farmer
Nelson Spencer	Carrduff	Farmer
John Cairns	Carrduff	Farmer
J. J. Lamb	Estevan	Farmer
Sam Burchell	Alameda	Farmer
Rev. W. J. McIvor	Estevan	Minister
Johnson Graham	Bienfait	Farmer
Rev. T. W. Pritchard	Highview	Minister
Robert Douglas	Redvers	Farmer
G. W. Stockton	Carlyle	Farmer
Rev. A. C. Strachan	Gladstone, Man. (formerly of Arcola, Sask.)	Minister
Ed. Waddington	Alameda	Farmer

## Result of Balloting

The first ballot was taken before the afternoon adjournment, but before this took place the report of Thomas Smith, of Alida, the federal constituency secretary, was received, who reported that there were 496 accredited delegates in attendance, in addition to 250 visiting delegates. He also reported that the sum of \$5,791.42 had been collected towards a campaign fund, with promises of considerable more.

Before the afternoon adjournment Mayor Biddell, of Carlyle, delivered an address of welcome and suggested that if they showed as good sense in their selection of a candidate as they had done in selecting a place for their convention they would not make any mistake.

The following were elected as the scrutineers: A. L. Rombaugh, Wauchope; Robert Frisby, Estevan; Richard McComb, Redvers; Chas. Weaver, Storthoaks; G. E. Kincaid, Estevan; Mrs. L. W. Williamson, Kisbey; John McKay, Wawota; J. Sykes, Lampman; J. Millions, Carrduff; and Mrs. English, Thunder Creek.

## Preliminary Speeches

Before the actual work of nominating candidates was taken, a number of short speeches were delivered. The first speaker was W. J. Orchard, the newly-appointed convention chairman and president of the provincial executive. In a short address Mr. Orchard outlined the work of the provincial organization as a political clearing house for the new political grouping;

## Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

which had so recently been formed by the farmers of Saskatchewan.

Norman P. Lambert, of Winnipeg, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, described the convention as a great occasion, and referred to it as the inauguration of a new era in Canadian politics, the like of which had never before been seen in the history of Canada. In discussing the new awakened national spirit, Mr. Lambert paid a tribute to this province by referring to Saskatchewan as the cradle of reform.

The time was never more opportune, he said, for the experiences of the war had crystallized in an awakened national spirit the development of the new national status to which Canada was now coming, and which was well worth watching. We only deserve it, he said, if we manifest an interest in national affairs, and try to make the country a real place to live in.

## Proudest Moment of His Life

A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, said it was one of the proudest moments in his life to see such a good convention, and doubted not that they would not separate without nominating a candidate, as was the case recently in another part of the constituency. Discussing the Union government, Mr. Hawkes referred to it as the most inefficient one in the history of Canada.

overthrew anything. In emphasizing the importance of their gathering together Mr. Linton urged the convention to make a right selection and withdrew his own name from the list of nominees.

A. C. Moynes drew attention to his record as a farmer and also the fact that he was at the present time the secretary-treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Browning, No. 84.

F. C. Wilbur said he had not asked for the nomination; but agreed with Mr. St. John, that they should neither seek nor decline public positions. He stated that since 1890 he had been in the banking business, but was also farming, and took up a homestead in Saskatchewan in 1892, and was now farming two-and-a-half sections of land. Politically he had supported both parties.

O. R. Gould said he would rather be defeated than not receive the support of his own townspeople. He said he had voted for the Haultain government; but had supported Reciprocity in 1911, and had also subsequently supported the Scott government, and only wanted the chance to support the Farmers' Platform.

Nelson Spencer said he had been district director for eight years, had organized many locals and had been preaching grain growerism many years, and had helped all he could to bring about what they were now about to undertake.

John Cairns said he had been a farmer for 18 years, was a member of the Municipal Hail Board, for many years had been engaged in municipal work, was a grain grower of many years standing and believed in democracy. He also supported reciprocity and believed in it as strongly as ever; especially as some of those who had shouted the loudest against it in 1911 are now hauling their wheat across the boundary where they are receiving \$2.65 per bushel for the same wheat which in their own towns is only fetching \$1.96.

J. J. Lamb, Estevan, said he was an Englishman, who was interested in the co-operative movement in Great Britain, where he had been employed for 20 years. Sixteen years ago he had homesteaded in the Estevan district and had been interested in the G.G.A. from the very first, and concluded by improvising a hymn couplet: "If all the world our platform knew; Then all the world would love it too."

Sam Burchell said he had lived in the constituency for 27 years; was born on a farm and had been engaged in farming all his life. He had no desire for the position and had more dread of the position than anxiety to obtain it.

Rev. W. J. McIvor said he did not seek the nomination, but had it forced upon him by two of the finest-looking women in the constituency. He was the son of a farmer; supported the Farmers' Platform and stood for all that democracy means.

Johnson Graham said he was not ambitious for the position, but, if selected, would support the abolition of tariffs and taxation of land values.

Ed. Waddington said he did not know that his name was coming before the convention, and said they had met together at the birth of a nation. They were attacking a great job, in that they were fighting both the old parties and the big financial interests, without a penny in the treasury prior to the present campaign.

Rev. L. W. Pritchard stated that he was a minister, the secretary-treasurer of the school district, a shareholder and secretary of the Highview Rural Telephone Co., clerk of the Presbytery, and was a free trader.

Robert Douglas, of Redvers, not being able to attend on account of sickness, Mr. Exbury, secretary of the rural municipality, was given the opportunity to speak for him, and in a few words

explained Mr. Douglas' absence and urged their support of his nomination.

G. W. Stockton said he had the honor to be named as a prospective candidate at the most representative convention ever held in Canada. He farmed 2,000 acres of land; had belonged to the G.G.A. since its organization. If selected he promised to make a study of the science of government, and during the intervals of the sessions convey to the electors the how and why of the legislation which had been adopted and his relation thereto.

Rev. A. C. Strachan, who was for several years a resident of Arcola, explained that he was there at the solicitation of friends who had requested him to permit his name to go before the convention. He said he had spent seven happy years in Arcola, and pointed out that the eyes of Canada would be on the convention which they were now holding. Mr. Strachan sensed a strong moral tone as the result of their present attitude on public questions and felt that it was good to be there.

## Result of First Ballot

As two of the nominees had withdrawn, there were thus 16 to be voted upon, and the result of the first ballot, when 455 votes were cast—not including five spoiled ballots—was as follows: O. R. Gould, 84; John Cairns, 70; Robert Douglas, 47; A. C. Moynes, 44; J. G. Patterson, 36; Geo. Stockton, 33; Sam Burchell, 30; F. S. Wilbur, 22; Rev. A. C. Strachan, 20; Rev. W. J. McIvor, 12; Ed. Waddington, 11; Rev. T. W. Pritchard, ten; Johnson Graham, seven; E. P. St. John, five; Nelson Spencer, four; J. J. Lamb, three.

## Result of Second Ballot

In the second ballot 453 votes were recorded, with O. R. Gould still in the lead and G. Stockton and Sam Burchell tying for sixth place. The voting was, as follows: Gould, 99; Cairns, 86; Moynes, 49; Douglas, 48; Patterson, 33; Burchell, 26; Stockton, 26; Rev. Strachan, 19; Rev. McIvor, 17; Rev. Pritchard, 14; Wilbur, 12; Waddington, 11; Graham, five; E. P. St. John, five; Lamb, three; Spencer, two.

## Result of Third Ballot

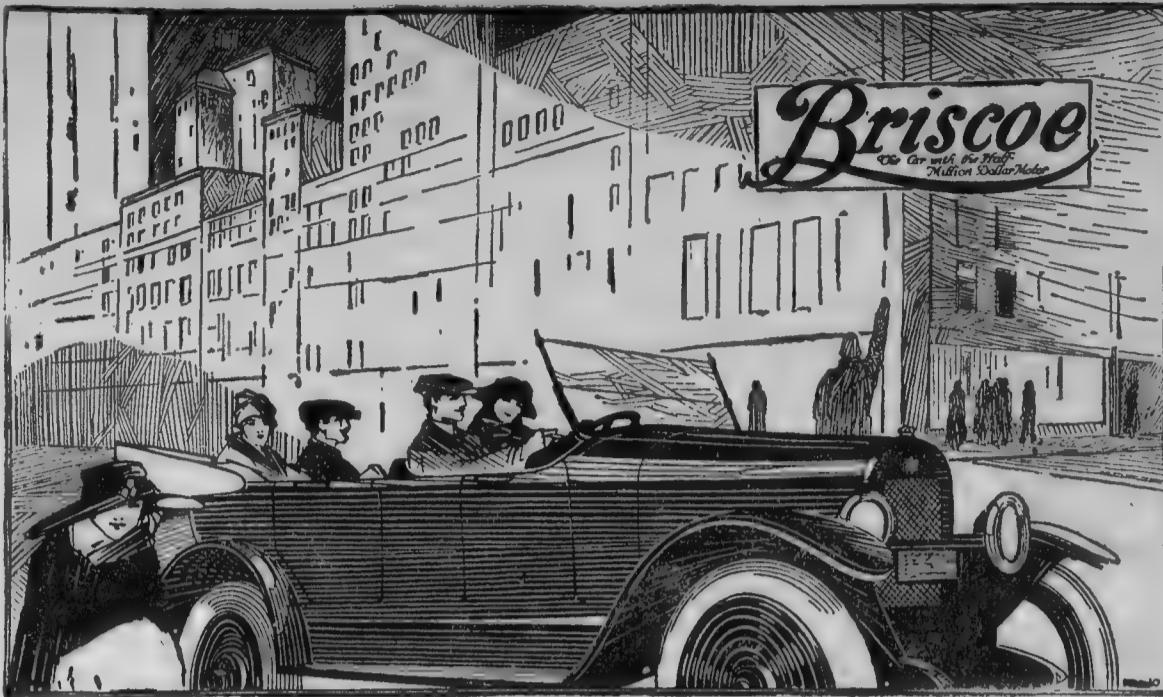
According to the rule adopted by the convention Nelson Spencer automatically dropped out as lowest man and the following also withdrew: E. P. St. John, J. J. Lamb, Johnson Graham, Ed. Waddington, T. W. Pritchard. This left only nine to be voted on for the third ballot, which resulted in O. R. Gould still being in the lead and John Cairns a close second. There were 460 votes recorded, which were distributed as follows: O. R. Gould, 148; Cairns, 127; Moynes, 55; Douglas, 50; Patterson, 21; Stockton, 20; Strachan, 19; McIvor, 16; Wilbur, four.

## Result of Fourth Ballot

In the fourth ballot, Wilbur being the low man he dropped out of the race and the following also agreed to have their names dropped: Douglas, Patterson, Stockton, Strachan and McIvor. In the fourth ballot 460 votes were recorded and the result showed for the first and only time Gould in the second place. In each ballot taken Gould had been the favorite, with Cairns a close second. In this ballot Cairns passed Gould at a canter which set the convention on the verge of excitement. The votes were announced as follows: Cairns, 222; Gould, 190; and Moynes, 48.

## Fifth and Final Ballot

This left the contest between Gould and Cairns, and before the ballot was taken someone asked what the views of the candidates were on prohibition. The chairman ruled the question was not a fair one at that time. But as the question was repeated the chairman adopted the democratic method and put it to the vote of the delegates, which was practically unanimously in favor of the question being answered. Mr. Cairns, who spoke first, said that he was a son of the manse and was in favor of temperance in every shape, manner and form. Mr. Gould endorsed all that Mr. Cairns had said; adding that as a father of six boys he was in favor of prohibition, so that his children would not be subjected to the same



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temptations which he had been subjected to.

As Mr. Gould resumed his seat he was greeted with loud applause and three cheers, which demonstration was entirely eclipsed by another demonstration in favor of Mr. Cairns, whose supporters appeared to be present in overwhelming numbers. Apparently, however, they were merely a more noisy crowd; because when the fifth and final vote was recorded it was found that Mr. Gould had won out in a graceful canter. The result of the final ballot was announced as follows: Gould, 243; Cairns, 217; majority, 26.

Immediately the result was made known, the delegates broke loose and gave Mr. Gould three cheers and a tiger, and on the request of Mr. Cairns his nomination was made unanimous. In thanking the delegates for their manifestation of confidence, Mr. Gould said that there was nothing which he liked better than a good fight and expressed his pleasure that the convention had given Mr. Cairns such a large measure of support, who had done so much to make the convention the success it was. But, added Mr. Gould, "I was never in doubt as to the final result."

In discussing his plans for the future, in the event of his election, Mr. Gould said that he would only be responsible to the electors of Assiniboia and the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

#### Cairns Made Chairman

It was rapidly approaching midnight when everything was tucked away for the night. But in spite of this a meeting of the executive was held in the office of the secretary of the rural municipality, at which Mr. Gould handed in his resignation as chairman of the constituency committee, and John Cairns, the

second highest nominee, was unanimously selected to fill the vacancy.

During the convention a telegram was received and read from R. M. Johnson, who was out holding meetings in connection with the big Liberty Drive. The wire read as follows: "Meetings this week complete success. All wishing Assiniboia success today. R. M. Johnson."

#### Women's New Place

The following reply to an enquiry regarding women's status under the amended election act was also read, which was received from The Grain Growers' Guide, during the convention: "By-election act passed at the last session of parliament. For the by-election, men and women vote."

Later the following was received: "Former telegram should have said that the act passed last session disqualifies wives and daughters born outside of Canada, of naturalized Canadian citizens; unless such wives and daughters themselves have been naturalized. Lists to be prepared by enumerators appointed by returning officers, in provinces, where there is no permanent provincial lists. Revision provided for."

#### Tommy's Courtesy

Tommy's father had been giving him lessons in politeness, but hardly dared hope that the seeds of his teaching had taken root.

One day, hearing a noise coming from the nursery, he investigated, and found Tommy pounding his little brother.

"I'm surprised, Tommy," said his father, sternly, "that you should hurt your little brother. Don't you know that it is very cowardly to strike one who is smaller than yourself?"

"Yes," replied the culprit meekly, "but when you spanked me yesterday I was too polite to mention it."

## The Campaign in Assiniboia

Continued from Page 7

entire constituency among the members of the committee, allotting to each committeeman a definitely described territory. This territory, for the convenience of the member, was sub-divided into polling sub-divisions. Williamson then took his Ford car and called on each member of the committee, to whom he gave receipt books, what they called canvassers' report forms, and the boundaries of the territories for which they were to be held responsible respectively.

#### The Work of the Committeemen

The work of the committeemen consisted in securing the co-operation of one person in each polling sub-division in territory allotted to him who would agree to:

1. On or before a certain fixed date personally visit every elector in the sub-division, ask such elector to contribute to the campaign fund and report upon his political leanings, whether Conservative or Liberal, in case he refused to contribute.

2. Arrange for a meeting of all contributors at which delegates would be elected to attend the nominating convention.

#### The Result

Did it work? The nominating convention was held in Carlyle as per schedule. There were 400 duly accredited delegates representing nearly 5,000 persons who had actually contributed to the fund; 300 visitors, and further, there was approximately \$5,000 in hard cash in the treasury. Eighteen names were placed in nomination, among which were those of Ed. Waddington, F. C. Wilber, E. P. St. John, John Cairns, they all call him "Jack" in Assiniboia, and O. R. Gould, of Manor.

The delegates sat on plain board seats without any backs (especially constructed for the occasion) from two o'clock in the afternoon until the fifth ballot was taken and counted at 11 o'clock at night. When this count was made it was found that O. R. Gould had received 243 votes and J. Cairns 217, after which Gould, on motion of Mr. Cairns, was declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

#### And Then

After the convention the committee

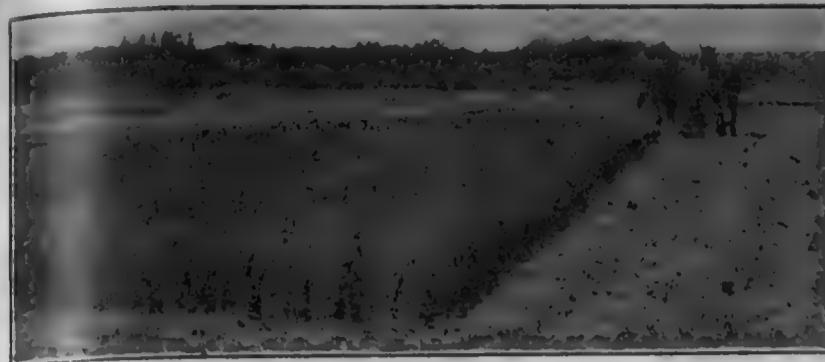
elected John Cairns as its chairman, and again got down to business. A committee meeting was held in Stoughton on Friday night October 3. A rumor had gone abroad to the effect that the executive had been considering the advisability of bringing in an outside man to organize the constituency. Again the spirit of the committee was voiced by Mr. Wilber, of Creelman, when he said: "Even if you could get the man he has no business in Assiniboia. This is our job and we can attend to it." John Cairns followed with: "Boys, it is simply a case of pulling off our coats and sawing wood," which was seconded by every member of the committee. It was at this point that Ed. Waddington suggested selling his farm.

Followed the outlining of a campaign of organization as comprehensive as the one which preceded the nominating convention and arranging for a series of meetings covering every district with Tom Smith, Morley Adams, Jack Cairns and Ed. Waddington doing the initial work and every member of the committee assuming responsibility for specific territory.

#### Absolutely New and Democratic

At this meeting the matter of the people hiring the services of a man again came up. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the people wanted to hire a man and that they were not interested in merely honoring Mr. Gould. As a consequence they are putting up all of the money and paying all of the expenses of the campaign. Mr. Gould is not putting one dollar of his own money into it.

Sure, you know lots of men who would put \$1,000, or maybe \$10,000 into a campaign to elect themselves to parliament. So do I. So do the people in Assiniboia. They are not looking for that kind of a man. They think in Assiniboia that the opposition candidate is willing to do this and they are asking themselves, why? The idea leaves a dark brown taste in the mouths of the Assiniboia people and the prediction is being freely made that not only will this candidate "cast his pearls" freely to no advantage but that his deposit will go to help Mr. Drayton finance the wheat crop.



Cutting Western Rye Grass, College of Agriculture Farm, Edmonton.

## Seeking a Rust-Proof Wheat

What is being done in the Northern Wheat States to Secure a Rust-Resistant Variety

**A**n illuminating account of the search for a rust-proof wheat in the northern wheat-growing states is given by L. R. Waldron, in the Dakota Farmer. The eradication of the barberry would, it is believed, have a marked effect in reducing the damage caused by rust but it is recognized that even if this is accomplished there will still be a rust problem to solve. The only other line of attack appears to be the discovery or development of a wheat that is immune to the attacks of rust or at least strongly resistant.

This is a plant breeder's job. To isolate a rust-resistant strain would not be enough. The strain might not have the characters of a desirable wheat. These might be secured by crossing, with the object of getting a wheat of good yielding, early maturing and high milling qualities that would also be rust resistant. The common wheats, carrying the first three characters are all susceptible to rust as are also, to an even greater degree, some of the Australian wheats. The task was to look elsewhere for a rust-resistant variety.

### Introductions From Russia

Some work had already been done in introducing wheats that have shown some degree of rust resistance. They were not, however, introduced on this account but because of their drought-resistant qualities. Years ago Prof. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, brought over a limited quantity of so-called "goose" wheat from Russia. In 1898 Prof. A. M. Carleton was sent to Russia to obtain some macaroni wheat, now called durum. In 1903 Prof. H. L. Bolley was sent to Europe to conduct investigations on flax wilt. He brought back certain samples of wheat. Of the 25 wheats introduced at this time by him there are three which promise much in the production of a wheat that will withstand the attacks of black or stem-rust. These are known as D-5, Monad or D-1, and Kota or R.B.R. 3. The first of these, D-5, is a red-berried durum, strongly resistant to stem-rust. Though some rust occasionally appears on it, there is never enough to cause appreciable loss. Unfortunately, it is low in milling quality and is discriminated against in price on the market.

The Monad or D-1 is an amber durum, only slightly less resistant to rust than D-5. It is superior to it in milling and baking quality and in market price, but rather inferior to Kubanks in baking quality. It is still

in the hands of the experimentors. R.B.R. 3, or Kota, is a common wheat resembling velvet chaff. Its rust resisting qualities have only been recognized during the last two or three years. It is a bearded wheat, not yet available for distribution. It is not so rust-resistant as the other two wheats mentioned but much superior in this regard to the common varieties of wheat. The part it will play in the future is undecided.

Prof. Manley Champlin, of the South Dakota Station, has made a selection of Kubanks which is named Acme. It strongly resembles Monad but does not seem to have so stiff a straw. It varies considerably from the Kubanks type and also promises much as a rust-resistant variety. It is an amber durum and available in commercial quantities.

Among the durum wheats there are strains which can be readily isolated that show considerable resistance to rust. In the opinion of Mr. Waldron, however, they are not sufficiently rust-resistant to bring them into the class with Monad, Acme and D-5.

### Green Manuring

**Q.**—My land is a clay loam and does not give the crops it used to. Is there any advantage to be gained by plowing under a green crop? If so, what crops would you recommend for turning under?—G. A. G., Southern Manitoba.

**A.**—In older farming districts, where grain growing has been practiced for a number of years, manure can be added to advantage. It is doubtful, however, if green manuring would be the best practice. This is alright in older countries which have heavy annual precipitation, and where the soil contains abundance of lime. A sweet soil favors the development of the bacteria of decay, and with the abundance of moisture, large volumes of vegetable matter added to the soil in one operation, as in the case of plowing under a green crop, can be taken care of. In fact, greater benefit may accrue than from the application of well-rotted barnyard manure, which rapidly decomposes into soluble forms and may be dissolved and partially carried away before it can be utilized by the plants. In your locality, with usually a limited rainfall, a heavy green crop plowed into the soil might result in drying out, unless the season happens to be a particularly wet one. The danger of drying out could be greatly reduced by plowing down the green crop as early as possible.

Peas are recommended as a green



A Field of Irrigated Wheat Near Strathmore, Alberta, 1919.

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Have arranged with J. J. WILLIAMS, at Kelliher, Sask., to drive you out to see the farm.

Do not wait to write about it. Get on the train and come and see it. Your stock should be eating this grass now—  
Immediate possession.

manuring crop but the seed is expensive. Sweet clover is another possibility though there is need of a strain that is sufficiently hardy to be seeded with the last grain crop of the rotation and live over the winter. It would then be plowed under early in the fallow year. A season would not be lost by this method. This is an important consideration. While the green crop is growing it is using moisture rapidly and this loss should be stopped and moisture conservation looked after before the wet season is over.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm better results were obtained from applications of barnyard manure than from green manure.

### Campaign Against Grasshoppers

In summing up the measures that may be taken to head off an outbreak of grasshoppers next year, Prof. F. W. Broderick, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, enumerates the following points:

1. Have communities well organized so that they may take action this fall and in the spring at the first appearance of grasshoppers.
2. Plow or disc deeply this fall all stubble land to break up egg masses and destroy the eggs.
3. Work summerfalls this fall as late as possible to destroy any eggs.
4. Plow or disc deeply all roadsides or division lines where eggs may have been laid.
5. Burn over grassy or weedy patches which may provide harboring places for grasshoppers, and thereby prevent a spring outbreak.
6. Have supplies of poison and other ingredients for poison mixture put in this fall, or during the winter, that immediate action may be taken next spring.

### Threshing Alfalfa Seed

Q.—I have a stalk of alfalfa which was cut with the binder for seed. There is no clover huller available for threshing it. Can a satisfactory job be made of it with an ordinary grain separator?—A. J. McD., Sask.

A.—The most satisfactory job of threshing alfalfa seed can be done with a machine specially constructed for threshing clover and alfalfa. By taking special precautions, however, a fairly good separation can be made by means of an ordinary threshing machine. All the concaves must be put in and closed up as closely as possible. The threshed seeds will pass through the sieve that separates out the small weed seeds when threshing grain and the unthreshed pods will come out at the grain spout. These are returned to the cylinder a second time and if quite dry a good separation will be made. The wind is adjusted so as not to carry the unthreshed pods past the tailing auger. Any foreign matter, such as chaff and broken pieces of stem can be easily removed with the fanning mill.

### Slough Grass in Yukon

Q.—I am sending you a sample of grass which I found growing near here. It grows in water and horses eat it readily while green. I have not cured any of it and so do not know whether or not they would relish it as hay. What kind of grass is this and what is its value as horse feed?—A. C. Rusk, Paris, Yukon.

A.—The grass you sent in is slough grass (*Beckmannia eruciformis*). Prof. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, states that as there is only one species of slough grass in North America that which you find in the Yukon is identical with that found in Manitoba. It is a stool grass or bunch grass, having few leaves. It goes mostly to seed and has none of the characters of a grass of agricultural value.

Slough grass hay is palatable and is eaten readily by horses. It is a soft feed and not a suitable feed for horses that are working hard, though it can be used for wintering them over. It should be cut before the seeds begin to form. Not being familiar with the other grasses that are available in quantity in your district the comparative value of slough hay under your conditions cannot be stated.

### Keep Weeds Down

Soil moisture is lost during the spring, summer, and autumn months of the summerfallow season in two ways: (1) It evaporates from the surface of the ground; (2) it is used in large quantities by weeds when allowed to grow.

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Evaporation begins in the early spring when the surface of the ground begins to dry and continues, more or less, throughout the season. Weeds begin to use soil moisture with the germination of the seed and loss increases with the growth of plants. Evaporation affects the moisture near or at the surface of the ground, while weeds, through their root system, use the moisture from below the surface. For this reason, more attention should be given to keep the land free from weeds than to maintaining a loose soil mulch for reducing evaporation.

#### Clearing Land of Brome

Q.—I have a field of brome grass which I want to break up next year. It is badly sod-bound. What is the best way to go about it? I am told that it is very difficult to eradicate brome grass!—A.E.M.D., Central Alberta.

A.—As the field is sod-bound there would be no likelihood of getting a good crop of hay from it. Pasture it closely through the wet season and break the sod up late in July or early in August. Extra cultivation is nearly always necessary to make eradication complete. Work down well, giving the land a stroke of the disc when any grass shows up. The fibre added by the roots removes the objection to the use of the disc harrow from the soil drifting standpoint. The following spring give good cultivation prior to seeding. The difficulty of eradicating brome grass has been much exaggerated. After the above plan has been followed an occasional plant may show up but it will not affect the grain crop appreciably.

#### Kernels

Alfalfa has a very high feeding value as well as a great fertilizing effect on the soil.

Red and black currants can be grown practically everywhere in the West. Prof. Broderick, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, found that the greatest drawback is the injury done to the leaves by the ravages of the Currant Saw Fly. The Red Dutch and Fay's Prolific are hardy and profitable varieties.

In the summer of 1918 some sunflowers were cut and placed in a layer between corn in one of the silos at the North Dakota Experiment Station. The analysis show that the sunflower silage was considerably richer in protein than corn silage and nearly equal in the other nutriments. This is but one trial. The results of other trials are needed before any grand conclusion can be arrived at.

Grasshopper eggs are laid in masses, and eggs which are laid this fall will winter over in this condition and will hatch next spring. Deep fall plowing or deep discing of affected land will break up large numbers of the egg masses, and by exposing them to the frost will prevent them from hatching next spring. To be effective, plowing must be deeply done.

Under the conditions generally prevailing in Manitoba, stubble land that is to be sown to wheat should be plowed. In some of the new districts of the West where weeds are not as yet prevalent, it may be practicable to re-seed without plowing, but in the province of Manitoba, where in practically all parts weeds are a considerable menace, plowing should not be omitted.

There is no best rotation for all farms. Each individual case must be studied by itself and a rotation devised that will suit the kind of soil, the degree of weed infestation, the rainfall that may be expected, the convenience to market of the farm, and the plans, opportunities and limitations of the man who supplies the brains.

Provided the plowing of the summer fallow in the previous year has been deep, as it should be, there is little advantage in deep fall plowing for wheat. About four or five inches will bury the stubble satisfactorily and will not be so much in danger of leaving an open dry bottom to the seed bed as where a large amount of stubble is turned in too deeply. This is even more true of early spring plowing, where a moderate depth is decidedly preferable.

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Importers of  
CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON  
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and MARES

Shropshire Sheep from Im-  
ported Stock

For sale at present time a few  
real high-class Clydesdale, Per-  
cheron and Belgian Stallions, all  
ages, the majority of them prize  
winners; also a few good mares.  
The Clydesdale Stallions all weigh  
around 1,900 pounds.

PERCHERON MARES—A car  
load of personally-selected females  
due to arrive at our Calgary  
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looking them over.

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS—A number of splendid, useful ram lambs from  
imported stock; priced moderately.

WIRE, WRITE OR PHONE YOUR WANTS  
Calgary Branch:  
A. A. McDONALD,  
Manager.



**VANSTONE & ROGERS**  
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

## PERCHERONS BELGIANS

My exhibit has again won premier honors in the various classes throughout the  
McAuley Fair Circuit just completed. Championship horses and real herd leaders for  
sale. Also some ten mares to foal from championship herd sires. I will show you a bunch  
of big, good ones to select from.—FRED CHANDLER, 117, CHARITON, IOWA. Direct



## HILLSIDE STOCK FARM WASECA SASK.

### LEICESTER, OXFORD AND CHEVIOT SHEEP FOR SALE

Some good Ewes and a number of Ram Lambs from high-class prize-winning stock.

My sheep won in the last four years 116 First Prizes and Championships, 96 Seconds, and 68 Third Prizes. Write me Your Wants.

J. D. McKERCHAR, Waseca, Sask. 4½ miles S.  
of Station



### Pure-bred Angus Cattle For Sale

Hard headed by Le Roy Young III, by Young Le Roy, of the well-known Bowman breeding.

For immediate sale: a number of well-bred females, including Cows, two and three-year-old Heifers, and a few good Young Bulls ready for service.

CLYDESDALES—Over 100 head to choose from. Stock both sexes; all ages. Write for full particulars.

H. MACAULEY AND SONS, WASECA, SASK. Farm three miles south of station.

## Livestock For Sale by University of Saskatchewan

A number of extra good, pure-bred Shropshire Ewes, one to four; several Shearling Shropshire, Suffolk and Southdown Rams; a few good Shropshire Ram Lambs. A number of high-grade Ewes, one to six years old.

Also several choice Tamworth Boars and Berkshire Sows. For full particulars, write:—  
Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

## If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows, safe in calf. I have also forty bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and See These Cattle or Write

Frank Collicut 630-11th Ave. W.  
Calgary

## AUCTION SALE 100 HEAD REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN SHEEP FERGUS, ONT., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1919

The offering consists of 20 Shearling Rams, 40 Ram Lambs, 2 Three-shear Ewes, 7 Two-shear Ewes, 11 Shearling Ewes, 20 Ewe Lambs.

The majority of the Ram Lambs are sired by KELMSCOTONIAN. This is one of the largest and best lots ever offered by auction in Canada. Terms: Cash, or six months on bankable paper, with 7 per cent. per annum. Write for Catalog.

ADAM A. ARMSTRONG

Fergus, Ont.



Shollbrook Herefords.

## Procuring a Market for our Coarse Grains

By W. W. Fraser

Now the war is over it will be necessary for farmers and others to procure a market for these grains, which must be produced on the farm in order to obtain a rotation of crops, thereby maintaining the fertility of our soil. For the last three years at least abnormal prices for these cereals existed because of war conditions, and it was, therefore, unnecessary for the producer to look for a market. Although only a few months have passed since the signing of the armistice, prices have very materially fallen, barley, for example, having dropped at least \$1.00 per bushel and oats in the same proportion.

I would suggest the following method to obtain more for these cereals—adopt the plan long since prosecuted by those known as the "feed lot men" to the south of us, in the States commonly known as the cattle states, such as Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and others, who buy the best quality steer and finish him on their corn. In this way, they, for long years, made it possible to procure a good price for their corn and, at the same time, not only maintained, but built up the fertility of their soil to such a degree that their land values are held up as an example throughout the world. We can, here, in Manitoba, do practically the same thing with our barley and oats, particularly the former. We can not only produce stock, but can finish it equally as well as is done in the States on corn. This has been proven by the fact that steers finished by us were champions at Chicago International during the years 1912 and 1913, over all competitors.

### Some Actual Accomplishments

A limited number of our farmers are already engaged in this work. I will cite here one example of which I know personally and several others could also be quoted. The first week of October last one of our farmers took two car loads of steers from the Union Stock Yards here to his farm. These steers were good grade Shorthorns and a few Herefords and Black Polls, weighing about 1,000 pounds each, and cost him \$8.75 per cwt. They were put on a barley ration with a little oat mixture for the first two weeks, the fill used being straw, and the ration was gradually increased until a full ration was overtaken. They had an abundance of water and ran loose in an open shed. When brought back to the market in 60 days, they showed a net gain of 108 pounds each, and sold for \$12.75 per cwt. The farmer's net profit, after paying all expenses, including freight, interest and so forth, amounted to \$32 per head. This method of finishing may be repeated at least three times each year, thus establishing a market for our coarse grains and at the same time keeping up and strengthening the fertility of the soil of our province.

I appeal to the farmers of Manitoba to adopt this plan and prevent such occurrences as are frequently reported in our press. An article appearing a short time ago in one of our journals headed "Canadian Cattle on U.S. Markets" reads as follows:

"Shipments of cattle through North Portal, Saskatchewan, from the ranches

of Saskatchewan and Alberta to the markets of St. Paul and Chicago, have never been equalled. During the past two-months-and-a-half over 1,300,000 have been exported, and the shipments owing to the mild weather, still con-

tinue."

And still another article reads:— "Alberta Cattle in Demand. Buyers from the U.S. have been picking up a lot of first-class feeders in Central Alberta lately. In fact some of the animals they have been getting hold of were ready to sell as beef. A firm of St. Paul cattle dealers are said to be responsible for the movement. From Camrose, Alberta, one of the biggest shipments of cattle that ever left the local yards was sent to St. Paul last week. It consisted of about 350 head and formed an entire train load."

When we consider the large shipments that also go from the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, it is not sufficient to warrant the adoption of the above plan of finishing our own cattle—I mean good quality steers especially—thereby making a market for our coarse grains, and preventing our stock from going to the United States to assist in making a market for the American corn.

I would again respectfully appeal to the farmers of Manitoba and the other provinces to follow this line of action and thereby increase our revenue to an enormous extent.

### Assistance to Purchasers

The advantages afforded by our large terminal stock yards, Winnipeg, permit every farmer who is desirous of so doing, to purchase this class of steer at almost any time during the year. The man who is not in a position to purchase a full car load can join with his neighbor or neighbors, each buying the number required by them, so as to avail themselves of the special rebate of 25 per cent. in the freight rates, which is allowed on car load lots purchased in the yards.

While we appreciate the open market to the south and realize it is imperative that we have it to warrant the success of the industry, yet we feel the above method of finishing our own stock is the only way at present that we can secure prices which will give us profitable returns on our coarse grains.



The Mill and Elevator at Gladstone, Man.

# THE ROMNELLET

*They will improve any class of grade sheep you have*



*You will find that they are all that is claimed*

**"I DON'T want your money for nothing; I want to sell you some good RAMS."**

The first thing which attracts the purchaser is what kind of sheep will give the best results and make the most profit in cash out of the products which it consumes. Of course it will be the sheep which combines most of the best qualities. The Romnellet is the combination of all the best qualities, being bred from

the heaviest and best-wooled sheep in the world and from the largest and best mutton sheep in the world, and from the hardiest and strongest constitutioned sheep in the world, and has the best woven fleece to protect it from cold of any sheep in the world. The ewes have the greatest mothering instincts of any sheep in the world.

Better try some of my rams. WRITE ME.

**R. C. HARVEY - Lethbridge, Alta.**

## Great Dispersion Sale



E. S. CLINCH.

The sows are bred to Canlico, sire Robhood's Champion; dam, Solberta Nellie. Shropshire Sheep—100 head, including 18 Yearling Rams, 20 Ram Lambs, and the balance young breeding ewes and ewe lambs, all by my prize-winning imported ram.

TERMS—Full time given to responsible parties on security, or approved joint notes due October 1, 1920, bearing 8 per cent. interest. Stranglers must bring bank references. Machinery—All separate purchases up to \$25 Cash, above that amount, joint notes or other security.

Ample transportation and hotel accommodation.

For further particulars see next issue of The Guide.

CATALOGUE READY NOW. SEND FOR ONE TO

**M. R. Cowell**

Auctioneer.  
PRINCE ALBERT, BASK.

Pure-bred Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Hogs and Shropshire Sheep. Grade Cattle and Horses. Machinery, Implements, Threshing and Plowing Outfits, Harness, Etc.

AT THE

**Shellbrook Pure-bred Stock Farm**

5 Miles North-east of the Village of SHELLBROOK, BASK.  
25 Miles East of Prince Albert, on the C.N. Ry.

ON

Wednesday and Thursday, November 5 and 6  
The Pure-bred Cattle, Hogs and Sheep will be Sold on the Second day of the Sale; the Grade Horses, Machinery, Etc., on the First.

100 Head of Pure-bred Herefords (the majority registered in Canadian and United States Herd Books) comprising 26 Mature Cows, 12 Three-year-old and Two-year-old Heifers, 30 Yearlings and 26 Calves, both sexes. Some of the cows have calves at foot, and all females of breeding age are bred to my prize-winning herd bull, **Fairbanks**, by Deacon Arbor.

Berkshire Hogs, 16 Bred Sows, and a number of Spring Pigs, both sexes.

Shropshire Sheep—100 head, including 18 Yearling Rams, 20 Ram Lambs,

Grade Cattle—150 head, including 90 Females, all bred to pure-bred Hereford Bulls.

Grade Horses—60 head, including 16 Mares, all bred to the prize-winning Percheron Stallion, **Anida**.

Machinery—One 110 Case Engine, 42-64 Red River Special Separator; One ten-furrow Cockshutt Gang; Grub Plows, Binders; Grain Tanks; Wagons and Farm Machinery sufficient to work 2,500 acres.



Fairbanks, by Deacon Arbor, my Prize-winning Herd Bull.



Some of my Hereford Females to be sold at Dispersion Sale, November 5 and 6, 1919.

For Rent or Sale, on crop payments, 2,700 acres of good land, divided up to suit purchasers. Also Straw, Rye Grass, Hay and Potatoes for Sale.

CATALOGUES READY NOW. SEND FOR ONE TO

**E. S. Clinch**

Shellbrook Pure-bred Stock Farm,  
SHELLBROOK, BASK.  
Proprietor.



## The Fixed-Feed Separator Has Been Tried and Found GUILTY!

Every year thousands of dairymen and farmers discover that the fixed-feed separator is wasteful. They refuse to accept the alibis put forth by the fixed-feed separator, such as speedometers, speed bells and other contraptions that merely warn the operator when he turns below speed and do not really prevent butterfat loss.

Suction-feed is the only principle in separator construction that prevents butterfat loss resulting from slow turning and Sharples is the only suction-feed separator. The Sharples skims clean at any speed—something no other separator does and that no other separator dares to claim.

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SKIMS CLEAN AT ANY SPEED

Get the evidence. We will send you reports of actual tests made by dairy experts, testing associations, creameries all over North America. These reports show in dollars and cents how wasteful separators are that fail to skim clean all the time.

There is only one way to make a separator fully efficient, and that is to use a Sharples. It is the pioneer North American separator—having behind it the oldest and largest separator factory in North America, with 100% North American ownership.

Write for interesting booklet, addressing nearest branch, Dept. 84

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY  
TORONTO, ONT.

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Over 2,425,000 Sharples Separators in Daily Use

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## Patronize Home Industry

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LIMITED

MONTCALM STREET

ST. BONIFACE

Write stating quantity you have to offer  
Government Weighing and Inspection



Two Imported Romney-Marsh Rams at Lethbridge.

## The Romnellet

Continued from Page 9

where probably no other breed could thrive, the Romneys are singularly free from disease of all kinds. This reflects a degree of hardiness which helps to explain why they do better than any other mutton breeds under our range conditions. From Mr. Harvey's point of view the soundness of foot was exceptionally valuable, as the Merino is none too good in this respect.

The marsh itself is bounded on the north by steep chalk hills, on which the flocks are pastured at certain seasons of the year. So the breed has retained its activity in spite of its size. In England they are regarded as strictly grazing sheep on account of the gains which they make on grass alone. Indeed, the conditions under which the breed was developed resemble more closely our range conditions than the environment of any other breed, always remembering that we have not the English wealth of verdure. If we had that, we could retain the Romney breed as it is, and the Lethbridge enterprise would be superfluous.

Mr. Harvey was so impressed by the claims made by Romney men that he went down to Oregon to look at a flock. His expectations were more than realized, and within a few hours he bought the breeder's whole crop of lambs. The first cross on his native grades satisfied him that at last he had found what he was looking for. Then came the English importations and more from New Zealand. In 1916 he purchased 256 head from the best flocks in England. His experience goes to show that the English Romney is superior to those from other sources, both in mutton and wool, and hence of much greater value in establishing his new cross breed. Although the essential use of the Romneys is to cross on the Rambouillet ewes, he has kept his Romney ewes for the maintenance of a pure flock. There was no Canadian flock book for this breed until Mr. Harvey's importations produced this need.

Perhaps the best proof of the adaptability of this breed to this country is the fact that the flock produced individuals better than any of those which he imported at large prices. This goes to support the contention which has been voiced before in The Guide, that in some localities in this country, with proper breeding and feeding, the excellence of particular breeds of livestock may be maintained without resort to importation.

In the dry Alberta climate these sheep have sheared heavy fleeces of semi-lustre wool which has been well received on the American market. With care, a Romney ram will grow to 350 pounds, and shear 20 pounds at a clip. They are clean-faced and clean-legged, but both face and legs are heavily coated with hair, and they are said to face any kind of a storm without difficulty. Both sexes are polled, a characteristic which is being transmitted to the Romnellet. The ewes are good mothers and the lambs mature rapidly. They are tireless feeders and so strong and active that they have to be carefully herded when handled in large bunches, for they crowd and struggle in a manner most unusual in mutton sheep.

Its Fellow Contributor

The choice of a breed for crossing

with the Romneys did not admit of one moment's debate. Where range conditions obtain, mothers with the close herding instinct must be used, and a fineness of wool was mostly to be desired, the Rambouillet stood unchallenged. It has practically displaced all other types of Merinos on the American range. From the scientific breeding standpoint it suited Mr. Harvey's purpose as the Rambouillet is the best meat-producing fine-wool, and does not offer such a violent cross as the extremes.

The Rambouillet, otherwise known as the French Merino, is a strain evolved by the French government from stock imported from Spain in 1786. Louis XVI maintained a farm at Rambouillet 40 miles outside of Paris, to stimulate the rearing of fine-wool sheep, as it was feared at that time the Spaniards were contemplating restrictions on wool exportation which would cut off the French supply of the raw material and hurt their weaving industry. Since that time the breed has been developed under government direction, and a continual improvement in weight and quality of fleece, and in mutton production has been effected, as may be seen from the records which are the most complete and exhaustive livestock records in existence.

The greatest improvement that the breed has experienced, however, has been on the hands of American breeders. The clip of the French government rams rarely exceeded 16 pounds, whereas the best wool-bearing rams in the hands of American breeders yield 25 pounds at a shearing. Americans have now brought this breed to such a stage of perfection that they now export to the country of its origin as well as supplying the demands of the rest of the sheep-breeding world.

For years Mr. Harvey has been collecting the best Rambouillets which money could buy. Last year he paid the top prices at the Salt Lake ram sale. Two hundred head have been obtained from the herd of W. S. Hansen, who is one of the oldest and most successful breeders of fine-wools in the world. Mr. Hansen has been working for 20 years to eliminate the horns from his breed, and today 75 per cent of his rams are hornless. Of course Merino ewes are seldom horned, but the bucks have always been heavily protected.

In all his Rambouillet purchases Mr. Harvey has shown a preference for the "C" type, which is almost free from wrinkles and clean in the face. These are always better mutton sheep, and in crossing, the closer the two types, the more certain and speedily can an intermediate type be fixed. It is a well-recognized breeding principle that in crossing widely divergent types, the progeny show greater tendency to revert to ancestral extremes.

The Architect and the Plan

To give our readers an idea of the magnitude and completeness of this venture, we may say that \$30,000 has been spent in the foundation of the Rambouillet flock alone. Two pure-bred flocks, Romney and Rambouillet, are kept as well as the ever-increasing flock of Romnellets which number 4,000 at present, after three years breeding. The same owner grazes 16,000 range

October 15, 1919.

**PREVENT BLACKLEG**

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**Blackleg Vaccine  
(Blacklegoids)**The reliable blackleg vaccine  
in pill form.

25 Million Successful Vaccinations.

ACCURATE. EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT.

**BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN  
(Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine)**

A natural aggressin.

Write for free booklet describing  
blackleg and its prevention.Animal Industry Department of  
**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
WALKERVILLE, ONT.**Oxford Down Sheep**

America's Pioneer Flock

Present offering, 50 Shearling Rams of  
best breeding; 40 Shearling Ewes, and a  
few two shears. Also a number of strong,  
good quality Ram Lambs. All registered.  
Prices reasonable.—**HENRY ARKELL &  
SON**, 70 Bloor Avenue, Toronto, Ont.**TOWER FARM CHAMPION OXFORDS**Offering fine bunch of Shearling and Two Shear Rams,  
also Lambs of both sexes, and Breeding Ewes of  
choice breeding and quality.  
E. BARBOUR and SONS R.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

**Sunnyside Stock Farm Holsteins**  
ECHO SEASIS FAYNE, our herd sire, is brother to world's 50-pound, seven-day butter cow, Seas Johannine. Would sell him at \$ price. Also have bulls, sired by him, from one month to 22 months old, and fit for immediate service, from grand producing dams. See my ad. in June 25th, 1919, number of this paper, page 40.—JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop., Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, P.Q.

**15 Shearling Shropshire Rams**  
**\$35.00 EACH**

**30 Shropshire Ewes, \$35.00**  
**2 to 5-year-old— EACH**

JNO. R. HUME, SOURIS, MAN.

**Cattle Labels**  
No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.  
A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**Hay For Sale**

Good Clean Red Top

**\$21.00**

F.o.b. The Pas

OX N. Battleford, Sask.

sheep which afford ample opportunity for testing sires.

Probably no other man in Canada is so peculiarly fitted, temperamentally, intellectually and financially to put across this proposition as Robert Harvey. Before one animal was born he had in his mind's eye the animal whose production was his final goal; before breeding a single ewe, the whole operation, covering a period of 12 years was mathematically planned; before committing himself to the outlay of a dollar he has measured the various forces which would work for and against his efforts.

His system runs something like this: After a crop of lambs have been produced from the pure-bred cross, no recourse is ever again had to the blood of the contributing breeds, but sires are found among the cross-breds which come nearest to the desired type and these are used as the male progenitors of the succeeding generation. Owing to the large scale on which the operation is being carried out, this may be continued for several years without the necessity of in-breeding. Mr. Harvey has calculated that it will take 12 generations of careful selection to fix the type of these cross-breds.

It will be apparent that in operations of this kind where a crop of lambs are set apart and bred among themselves there is a continual reduction in numbers. If we start, say with 100 Ramboillet ewes and count on a yearly increase of 100 per cent. at the end of the first year there would be 100 lambs only half of which would be females. The third generation would then have only 50 lambs of which one-half would be ewes, and this process would go on until by the seventh generation there would be only three lambs. Obviously then, as there is no return to the parent stock after the first cross, it is necessary to fortify the numbers of the cross-breds by successive crops of first-cross Romney-Merinos. Mr. Harvey segregates these successive lamb crops and breeds them as collateral families. When concentration in each family has gone on for a number of generations and the numbers of the family have become reduced until the point of in-breeding has been reached, he exchanges rams between the unrelated collateral families.

Each animal is numbered. Mr. Harvey keeps his own flock book and when the breed is fixed it will still be possible to trace a Rommellet back to its Romney-Merino parents. Collateral families are kept on separate ranches, but the master hand does all the weeding out himself.

The entire success of such an enterprise depends upon the skill shown in selection and ability to judge the prepotency of sires. Mr. Harvey is a born shepherd. The manner in which he can pick out individual animals from a large band running loose is marvelous. He makes a lightning calculation of the merits of each animal which passes under his eye and the impression stays.

At the beginning of his work Mr. Harvey tried the reciprocal cross of Merino rams on Romney-Marsh ewes, but it did not give the same wonderful blend of inheritance and this cross was given up entirely. This is analogous to the case of the mule, for as everyone knows the jackass-mare cross produces the useful mule, whereas the stallion-jennet cross yields the worthless hinny.

**Rommellet Merit**

The reader may justifiably ask how close the Rommellet approaches the dual purpose aimed at. First as to fleece. The long wool of the Romney blends perfectly with the fine wool of the Merino. All the wool from these cross-breds grades three-eighths to one-half blood combing, there has not been an ounce of clothing wool yet. Last year Mr. Harvey received 78 cents per pound for his cross-bred wool, as far as we know the highest price ever paid for a big lot grown in Canada. Mr. Ritch, the Australian expert, before mentioned, who has helped with inspiration and advice, recently wrote Mr. Harvey the following letter:

"I am pleased to inform you that I had a long interview with Mr. Livingstone, buyer for the American Woolen Mills, and he informed me that he had never any cross-bred wool on the North American continent to compare with some of the best fleeces you had from your Romney-Merino cross-breds. He

**Big Unreserved Auction Sale of****Pure-bred and Registered****Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**

At DAUPHIN, Man., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1919, at 1 p.m.

**40 Cows, 10 Bulls**

Chief Contributor is Jas. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Man.

All cows are young and are bred to such noted champion bulls as Blackcap McGregor and Edward of Glencarne.

One-half purchase price of all bred females will be given for their calves when 15 months old if in good condition and for sale.

This guarantees a safe investment on all purchases.

All bulls are over twelve months old and are guaranteed sure breeders.

TERMS: Cash or approved notes for half purchase price.

Attend this great sale and start a herd of this famous Scotch breed of cattle. The Terms and Guarantees of this Sale are unusual. They are given to encourage the farmer to start herds of this great breed throughout the country. This will result in the production of real high-class beef.

Big prices are not expected; animals will be sold absolutely without reserve. For further information, write:

J. D. McGregor,  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.Dan. Hamilton, Auctioneer,  
DAUPHIN, MANITOBA.**Clearing Auction Sale**

11 Pure-bred Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, 10 Good Grade Horses and Mares, a number of Cattle, 50 Grade Shropshire Breeding Ewes and 15 Ewe Lambs, Full line of Implements and Household Furniture.

H. W. Thomas, 32-5-23, 4½ miles S.W. Hartney, 6½ miles N.E. Lauder. Tuesday, October 28, 1919, commencing 1 o'clock sharp.

Here is your chance to get some fine pure-breds. Lunch served at noon. Conveyances will meet incoming trains at Hartney.

**Terms of Sale:** Each and every article of \$10.00 and under, cash; over that amount credit will be given on furnishing approved joint lien notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum, due October 1st, 1920. Discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on credit amounts. Special terms on stallions.

H. W. THOMAS, Proprietor

For Further Particulars Write D. W. D. W. STOREBY,  
Storey, Hartney, Man. W. T. DRAPER, Auctioneers.**High-class Shorthorns For Sale**

50 Head Young Cows and Heifers, three and four years old. All in calf, or with calf at foot, and re-bred to Clipper Knight, imp., by Red Knight; or Lord Gloster, by Prince Gloster. Also a few real, High-class Young Bulls, the majority ready for service, and many of them got by Old Country sires.

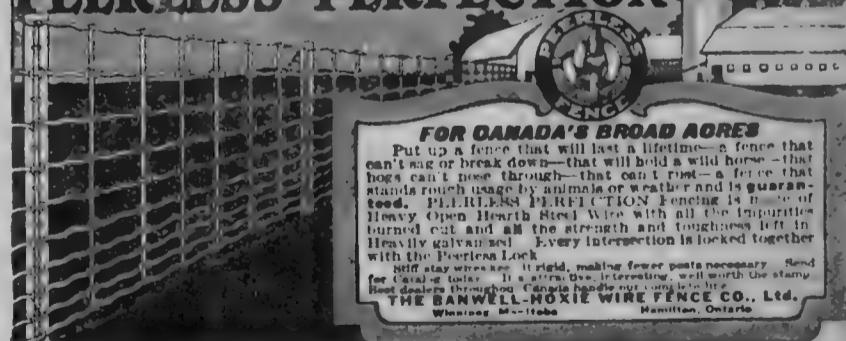
A. M. S EED 1408 6th Ave. E., Lethbridge, Alta.

**SHEEP FOR SALE**

High-grade black-face Sheep, bred up from Shropshire and Suffolk strain.

1000 EWES, 2 to 6 years; 577 EWES, Shearling  
500 EWE LAMBS

Canada Land and Irrigation Company Limited, Medicine Hat, Alta.

**PEERLESS PERFECTION****Sheep for Sale**

800 Grade Oxford Ewes, good quality stuff, two and three years old. Can be seen on range at Viking, Alta. Also 5 Pure-bred Oxford Rams, at Lethbridge. Apply to either

Kaare Hoyem  
VIKING, ALTA.or C. S. Crest  
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

## Pure-Bred and Grade Sheep for Sale

### PURE-BRED SUFFOLK DOWN RAMS FOR SALE



All sired by our high-priced Imported Rams. A wonderful lot, and ready for immediate service. Place your order at once. We guarantee them right. These Suffolk Rams will make the best possible cross on your Grade Ewes. Lambs from Suffolk Rams outweigh all others.

Also 50 Pure-bred Ewes for sale, and 100 High-grade Ewes. Special price.

Our Imported Ram, weight 625 lbs.: Sire of Majority of Lambs Offered.

**Jas. D. McGregor, Prop.**  
BRANDON MAN.

## SHORTHORNS: For Immediate Sale

Owing to the feed shortage I will sacrifice several Scotch-bred Cows and Heifers and a few Dual-purpose Animals. Families represented include: Clippers, Countesses, Rambdens, Nonpareils, and Butterflys—a chance to get straight Scotch cattle at sacrifice prices. Also have Two Young Bulls for sale.

**DR. O. H. PATRICK**

Bank of Commerce Building  
CALGARY - ALBERTA  
Owner of the Famous Karakul and Persian Fur-bearing Sheep.

## Western Canada Shorthorn Breeders and Prospective Breeders

Should remember that the Western Canada Shorthorn Sales Association will present a most excellent opportunity at Brandon, November 19th and 20th, for the selection of high-class Shorthorns for laying the foundation of new herds or strengthening those already established. The cattle have been selected throughout the three prairie provinces and this event is unique in this respect, that buyers can have an opportunity of inspecting a high-class lot of cattle and purchasing at their own price by making a trip to Brandon, instead of travelling all over the country west of the Great Lakes.

There will be a meeting of Shorthorn breeders on the evening of November 19th, when the whole evening will be devoted to the discussion of matters of vital interest to themselves. Plan to attend this great event and let us have a "get together" that we may become better acquainted. A list of breeders contributing, and families represented, will be announced in our next advertisement.

Remember the date:—

Show—NOVEMBER 19th, and Sale—NOVEMBER 20th, 1919.

### 100 HEAD IN SALE

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta., President. Jas. W. Barnett, Drinkwater, Sask., Vice-president, Jas. B. Davidson, Myrtle, Man., Secy-treas.

## Only Healthy Hogs are a Source of Profit

In order to get the best results from hogs by forced feeding, a reliable stock food tonic must be used—otherwise this style of feeding places an unnatural strain on the digestive organs and they become overworked and consequently cannot perform their functions properly.

## INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC

—has proved itself to be the ideal Stock Food for keeping hogs healthy, thrifty and in rapid growing condition.

For the past thirty years it has held the confidence and endorsement of hog raisers by producing the most satisfactory results.

International Stock Food Tonic supplies to the hogs the valuable properties of roots, herbs, seeds and other things which they would obtain if rooting on free range. It keens the appetite and keeps them from going off their feed.

For sale by dealers everywhere in 60c., \$1.20, and \$1.75 packages, and in 25-pound pails at \$3.75 each.



says your wool would compare favorably with the best foreign wools of the same grade providing that the grading were done at your shearing plant, and your sheep were classed at the same time for mating at the breeding season. He says you have got the right material and that with expert direction at the proper time you will be able to produce wool which would not only be a credit to the country, but a strong competitor with the best New Zealand wools of the same kind."

In regard to mutton qualities, the Romnellet bucks which I saw will weigh 300 to 350 pounds when matured. They are shearing from 12 to 15 pounds apiece. Last year the lambs weighed 96 pounds at seven months old, or about the same as mature range ewes. The yearlings weighed 175 to 225 pounds.

An estimate of their mutton value may be seen from the accompanying photographs. The type which Mr. Harvey aims to produce is the low-set, thick-bodied sheep, with a good spring of rib, heavily-fleshed on the back and with a good leg of mutton. And the Lethbridge flock is full of them.

It is very natural of course that the first generation would contain some outstanding individuals, for it is a principle of breeding that in a big sheep population, which is the result of a cross such as this, some animals will combine all the virtues of both parents with none of their faults, while others would combine all the faults and show none of their progenitors excellencies. This is just what happened and Mr. Harvey is unsparing in his weeding out of the animals which have retained undesirable traits.

One characteristic of the fleece of which Mr. Harvey is very proud is the presence of transverse bands or binders tying the coat together. It is impossible for the wind striking a Romnellet from the side to open the fleece on account of the way in which these diagonal fibres bind it into a compact whole. So numerous and persistent are these binders that even with the hands it is very difficult to separate the fleece horizontally. This is a tremendous factor for the success of the breed in that land of perpetual wind.

**Fancy Points**  
I asked Mr. Harvey about wool on the legs. The Merino is woolled down very low, whereas the Romney is clean. Very wisely, these minor points are being left for the present till the salient features of staple and conformation are established, but the moulder of the breed thinks a clean leg—advantageous as it does not give trouble in mud and in wet snow. The wool below the knee and hock is always of poorer quality and relatively unimportant in weight. As a protection it is negligible as that portion of the animal is insensible to cold short of actual freezing. Horns, too, have appeared on some of the rams, while others have scurs. These things can easily be eradicated in time but it would be a grave mistake to discard a sire with a superb frame and fleece because he happened to be horned. Some of the features most noticeable to the casual inspector give the least apprehension to an intelligent constructive breeder.

We have been criticized for the unreserved support we have given to the Romnellet. We expect to be told that our enthusiasm is most untimely, and that it is not even a recognized breed yet. But we have strengthened our hands against this class of critic by talking to sheepmen who are using Romnellet rams on their grade stock, and we can get nothing but good opinion from them—men who know sheep and sheep ranging. And this support has been gained through the use of second grade rams as naturally the outstanding individuals are retained in the parent flock to perpetuate their good qualities on the rising generations of the new breed. Mr. Harvey knows well that the Romnellet characteristics are by no means fixed—so he keeps the direction of the breed interests entirely in his own hands. In a co-workers hands, another flock might be a failure, and his own work would receive a serious blow as a result.

We extend our support to the Romnellet because we believe there is a place for this breed; as a dual-purpose sheep it has already attained distinction, it fills a unique place which the standard breeds already in existence

## Auction Sale

**Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association Sale, Brandon, Oct. 22, 23, 1919**

200 Registered Rams and Ewes. 900 High-grade Sheep and Lambs. 50 Registered Boars and Sows

**IN SHEEP**, offerings include Oxford, Shropshires, Suffolks, Leicesters and Hampshire Downs, contributed by the leading breeders of the West.

**IN SWINE**—Yorkshires, Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Tamworths, from the best breeders in Western Canada. This is the opportune time to invest in sheep and swine. The demand for pork, mutton and wool will increase for years to come.

Write for Catalog of Sale.  
**SHEEP SALE, OCTOBER 22nd.**  
**SWINE SALE, OCTOBER, 23rd.**  
**Dr. J. F. FISHER, Auctioneer**  
**W. I. SMALE, Secretary, Livestock Breeders' Associations, Brandon, Man.**

## HEREFORDS

**EMMOOR RANCH HEREFORDS** are noted for size, quality and general excellence. Bulls at head of herd: "Bear Robert" 13046; "Don Perfection," 28301. Enquiries invited.

**FYM BROTHERS, MIRROR, ALBERTA**

## The Only Breed

which can furnish both market topping steers and cows which are profitable milk producers, is the Shorthorn.

More pounds of beef, more milk, more profits.

Write the Secretary for free publications.

### Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

**W. A. DRYDEN, President**  
**G. E. DAY, Secretary**  
Brooklin, Ont. Box 285, Guelph, Ont. 23

## Shorthorns

## NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

**LAND COMMISSIONER,**  
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



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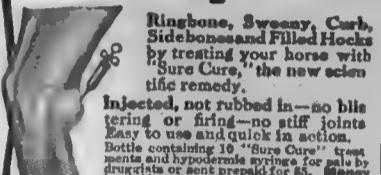


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Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Alleviates pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 405 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

**'Cure Spavin'**



Ringbone, Sweeny, Curb, Sidebones and Filled Hocks by treating your horse with "Sure Cure," the new scientific remedy.

Injected, not rubbed in—no blistering or firing—no stiff joints. Easy to use and quick in action. Bottle containing 10 "Sure Cure" treatments and hypodermic syringe for sale by druggists or sent prepaid for \$5. Money back if treatment fails. Order today. Stockman's Home Ready Co., Bismarck, N.D.

**Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.** 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to men who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Complete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere

Includes boring rigs, rock drills, and combined machines. One man with one horse often bores 100 feet or more in 10 hours. Pays \$6 to \$1 per foot. Engine or horse power. Write for Easy Terms and Illustrated Catalog.

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do not pretend to fill, the new breed can experience a great extension without making inroads on the domain of our present mutton breeds because it is intended for a use which none of them aim to serve. The growth of the Rommeliet simply means the replacement of the present nondescript range bands with a profitable dual-purpose sheep of equal hardihood, a future which none of its forerunners can truthfully hope for. The goal that Mr. Harvey is striving for is a worthy one, his progress has been notable, he is equipped to attain a final triumph, and we believe his effort is destined to be one of the big achievements in the history of the Canadian livestock industry.

## In Livestock Circles

### Dauphin Angus Sale

Jas. D. McGregor announces a big unreserved auction sale of 50 head of purebred and registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Dauphin, Manitoba, Wednesday, November 5, 1919. This is rather a new thing for the Dauphin district, but the cattle are of such a high quality that they are sure to be appreciated by the farmers of that district. Mr. McGregor, as an agricultural builder and cattle breeder, needs no introduction. He personally stands behind every animal sold. His idea is to put Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the very door of the farmers. To give them an opportunity to get into these cattle on their own terms. He is firmly convinced that they are the cattle for this country and wants every district to give them a fair trial.

Forty cows and bred heifers are offered. They are a magnificent lot. Every cow is young. Practically all the females are bred to such champion bulls as Edward of Glencarnock and Blackcap McGregor, Mr. McGregor's leading sires. Because of this fact, and knowing the quality of their calves, Mr. McGregor offers one-half the purchase price of all bred cows and heifers for their calves when the calves are 15 months old, if in good condition. That is, of course, if the men who owns the cow and calf wishes to sell the



**Joe Silver.**  
W. H. Devin's. Well-known Prize-winning Percheron Stallion.

calf. This offer is quite unusual in its extent and assures a man 50 per cent. on his money. For instance, if a man gives \$400 for a cow, in 15 months, she will only stand him \$200. Her second calf should pay the balance.

**Good Luck Ranch Herefords**  
J. McD. Davidson, of the Good Luck Ranch, Coalville, Alta., breeder of purebred Hereford cattle, informs The Guide representative that he is having the best kind of results from his herd bulls, Price Dare, by Paragon 12th, and Hugh Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, the calves from these young bulls showing splendid individual merit and quality.

He has just got home from the States the yearling heifer, Bernice, which he purchased at Warren T. McCray's, Kentland, Indiana, great sale last May, for over \$4,000.

This is a very sweet heifer, radiating with the bloom of youth and will make a strong contestant in any show ring.

Mr. Davidson has quite a few young bulls from ten to 17 months old which he would part with. They are a superior lot, with strength and bone which will appeal to every lover of real Whitefaces. Pasture is a little scarce on some parts of the ranch, but there is plenty of winter feed.

Frank Collicut, of Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., has just sold 28 head of young bulls to go to British Columbia, at good prices.

**McKerchar's Pure-Bred Sheep**

A Saskatchewan sheep breeder who is rapidly acquiring for himself a considerable degree of prominence in the show-ring circles of Western Canada, is J. D. McKerchar, of Hillside Farm, Waseca, Sask.

Mr. McKerchar breeds registered Oxford, Cheviot and Leicester sheep, and during the past three years has won no less than 116 first, 96 second, and 68 third prizes, as well as many championships.

He carries over 300 head while his

# Shorthorns-Shorthorns

## Unreserved Auction Sale

AT

Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1919, at 1.30 p.m.

**102 CHOICE REGISTERED  
Shorthorns 102**  
**10 Grade Cows and 10  
Heifers**

The above cattle are all in first-class grazing shape—not pampered with grain—and are from such noted sires as Lancaster Prince, 97600, by the celebrated Misses Prince, and out of a Duchess of Lancaster mother; Doyal Airdrie, Albert's Heir (imported); Shawwood Alpha (imported).

*Look out for further announcements in the next issue of The Grain Growers' Guide and write for Catalogues to*

## A. Layzell Co. Ltd.

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(Late of Airdrie) Owner  
Box 1407, CALGARY, ALTA.

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**EDMONTON ALBERTA LETHBRIDGE**  
SHIP US YOUR  
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Bill Shipment to Our Nearest Branch Office or Head Office, Winnipeg  
**A. CARRUTHERS CO. LTD.**  
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FAIR TREATMENT BIG DEALERS SMALL PROFITS  
BRANDON MANITOBA WINNIPEG

## Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

By Shipping to us you are Guaranteed  
Absolute Protection  
\$3000 deposited with the Manitoba  
Government as a bond for  
your protection.

Licensed and Bonded under the Produce  
Dealers Act of Manitoba, License No. 11.

We would request our customers to ship all  
their Poultry to us in the near future at any  
time—any amount they have for sale.

Prices are as follows:

Old Hens, per lb. 20-22c.

Old Hens, real fat, large size, per lb. 24c.

Spring Chickens, 2 lbs. up, in good con-  
dition, per lb. Highest Market Price

Ducks, any age, in good condition, per lb. 20-22c.

Geese, any age, per lb. 18-20c.

Roosters, any age, per lb. 18-20c.

Turkeys, in good condition, per lb., up 25-27c.

Eggs, strictly fresh, per doz. 50c

All prices quoted F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are supplying crates to any part of Manitoba  
and Saskatchewan, express charges prepaid by  
us. Money orders mailed daily. Prices quoted  
are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Write Us for Prices of Dressed Poultry.

**Sisskind Tannenbaum Grocery Co.**  
405 PRITCHARD AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

## Live Poultry Wanted

**NOTE.**—We prepay crates to any part of  
Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:

Hens, per lb. 20c

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, in first-class  
condition, per lb. 22c

Turkeys, per lb. 24c-26c

Spring Chickens... Highest Market Price

Old Roosters, per lb. 17c

Fresh Eggs, per doz. 45c

Butter, per lb. 43c

Young Ducks, per lb. 20c-22c

Geese, per lb. 18c-20c

Prices good until next issue. These prices quoted  
are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Royal Produce Trading Co., 27 AIKINS ST.  
Winnipeg, Man.

## Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Sample Can, enough for one gallon.

Postpaid 8.50

Large Can, enough for six to seven  
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Of finest genuine Lager Beer, to be made at  
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come independent with no capital invested. Every  
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# MALTESE CROSS TIRES

## Preparedness

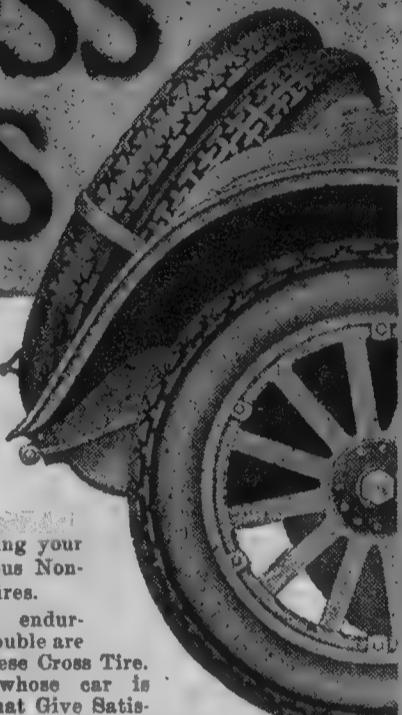
Is your car prepared for wet and icy roadways? Do your tires have the best Non-skid Tread? Be prepared for slippery motoring by providing your car with the Ideal Continuous Non-skid Maltese Cross Tires. Long mileage—phenomenal endurance—freedom from road trouble are integral parts of every Maltese Cross Tire. Chat with the motorist whose car is equipped with "The Tires that Give Satisfaction"—he's an enthusiast, you'll find.

Maltese Cross Tires are for Sale by all Leading Dealers.

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PISTON RINGS

Our booklet—"To Have and to Hold Power"—will help you know piston rings. It will explain clearly the causes of lost compression, lost power, faulty lubrication, and carbon deposits. It will save you time and money. Free on request.

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## → Ace High! ←

THE Dixie "Ace" Tractor has so many exclusive features that its superiority is unquestioned. It is the "Ace of Aces,"—acknowledged by everyone as setting an entirely new standard in tractor design and construction. The Dixie "Ace" leads,—others follow.

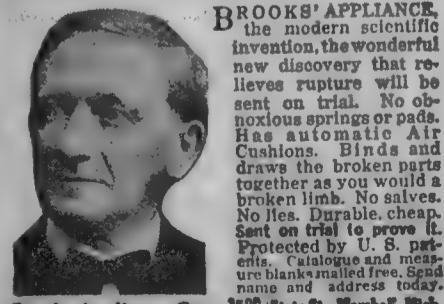
You do not buy a tractor everyday—you cannot afford to do anything until you learn all about the Dixie "Ace,"—A Better Tractor at a better price!



Send for Free Tractor Book Today!

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Brooks Appliance Co.,

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blank mailed free. Send name and address today.

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in the Shortest and Most Efficient Method of Music Education—Established 1895.  
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You can teach Music like this quickly.  
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brothers who also raise pure-bred sheep, adjoining his farm, carry a similar number.

Mr. McKerchar went into the sheep business in 1910, and finds it a most successful vocation, getting good prices and a strong demand for all he has to sell. He obtained the foundation for his Oxfords from the Arkells, of Ontario, the Leicesters from James Douglas, of Caledonia, Ont., and the Cheviots from Ayre and Sons, Bowmanville; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington and the McDonald College, Quebec.

The sheep themselves of all the breeds are a characteristically uniform lot, the rams and ram lambs show lots of quality with their broad breasts and strong tops, while the females are of the most approved type and of great firmness of flesh.

Mr. McKerchar also carries a small herd of good Shorthorn cattle.

ers in its service. The manager stated that he was now in a position to book space for sailings during October, charges being \$80 per head for cattle and \$100 for horses. He indicated these prices could be shaded somewhat on the basis of contracts covering two or more sailings. The interview with the other company suggested the possibility of cattle being carried to Holland on Dutch boats, taking coal from Sydney, Nova Scotia. This is being investigated.

### In Market for Horses

The French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill on the 15th of September, voting a credit of three millions for the purchase of young horses. Every effort is being made to place a substantial share of this business in Canada.

### American Percherons for England

Following the Bar U shipment of 23 mares and a stallion to England, last year, a further shipment double that size is being prepared by Mr. Lane. The Americans have followed up the Canadian success of last year. P. G. Ross, of the firm of Carpenter and Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio, has the honor of making the first shipment from that country. He recently shipped 20 head of pure-bred Percheron mares, chiefly three and four year old, and all dappled gray.

These mares were bought in Illinois and Ohio, and under the agreement entered into between the Percheron Society of America and the British Percheron Horse Society only animals passed by the official inspector were accepted for passage.

Dr. J. L. Edmonds, head of the horse-breeding works at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., has been made the official inspector by both the American and British Percheron Societies. No animal can be exported from the United States to Great Britain unless it has received Prof. Edmonds' approval. This arrangement was made at the suggestion of the British Percheron Society, intending to insure them obtaining only Percherons of satisfactory type, quality, size and of true Percheron characteristics.

### Truman's Sending, Too

Another Percheron exportation is being made by the Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill. These horses will also be passed upon by Prof. Edmonds. The shipment will constitute three stallions and 23 mares.

### Forms Big Company

A stock company capitalized at \$300,000 has been organized by George Fuller, well-known rancher near Calgary, with the intention of extending his stock raising and farming operations.

Mr. Fuller, who left the Chicago grain exchange to take up livestock raising in Alberta, some years ago, purchased the ranch of John Hamilton, 20 miles from Calgary, and rapidly came to be known as one of the best breeders of Herefords in the province. He came into greater prominence by the purchase three years ago of Martin Fairfax, priced at \$17,000. Mr. Fuller has now about 50 bulls in his stables, of the pure-bred class.

### Shorthorns on the Steed Ranch

On one of those large, irrigated farms which blossom in this barren year in southern Alberta, 20 miles south of Lethbridge and three miles from the village of Stirling, A. M. Steed, one of the largest ranchers in the province and one of its youngest breeders of Shorthorns, raises rye grass and timothy, Kentucky blue grass and alfalfa to feed his herd of nearly 800 head of pure-breds.

If not the largest, this herd is certainly one of the largest pure-bred Shorthorn herds in the Dominion, and it is made up principally of imported stock, or the progeny of imported stock.

Headed by the bulls, Lord Gloster, three years old, by Prince Gloster, a burly, brawny, meaty fellow, showing stretch, depth and spread, and Dale Gladiator, of Pritchard's, Walnut, Iowa, raising, and imported by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, of Olds, Alta., by Dale Clarion, by Double Dale, by Avondale, by White Hall Sultan, out of Gardenia, whose ancestry after going back three generations develops nine straight crosses of pure Cruikshank's blood.

This sappy two-year-old, with his fine head and carriage, to which is added depth of frame, smoothness of line and blue-blooded pedigree, should show his breeding worth in this good herd.

Another good herd bull which Mr. Steed was using and which, unfortunately, died, but luckily not before leaving a number of high-class females, safely in calf to him, was the imported Clipper Knight, by Red Knight, and whose great grandfathers was the well-known Old Country bull Roan Conqueror.

The females in the Steed herd are as already stated, made up of a number of imported cows and heifers from the herds of Charles Kemp, Rodney, Aberdeenshire; Capt. A. T. Gordon, of Insh; James Anderson and Campbell, both Aberdeenshire men who are helping to make Shorthorn history in the old land.

### Sheep for Saskatchewan

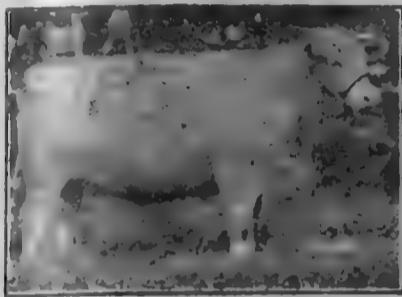
J. G. Robertson, Livestock Commissioner for Saskatchewan, is leaving shortly for Ontario and the Eastern States to purchase extra choice rams and ewes for Saskatchewan farmers who wish to improve their flocks. In order to assist the farmers of the province in making a start with sheep and to increase the number of sheep in the province, the Saskatchewan department of agriculture has purchased nearly 2,000 young grade range ewes and these are now offered for sale on cash or credit terms. It is estimated that about

more will be purchased to fill the demand from farmers in various parts of the province. No ewes older than four years will be purchased.

In addition to these grade ewes, about 200 head in Merino cross-bred ewes have been purchased for resale, and the live stock commissioner hopes to be able to get some very choice pure-bred breeding stock on his trip to the east. About 30 choice Shropshire ewes, a few of these being rams, will be purchased by Mr. Robertson with some choice Leicesters and Oxford sheep or lambs will be filled if possible for sheep growers who send their orders in to the Livestock branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, for choice pure-bred ewes or rams. All farmers wishing to buy sheep other grades or pure breeds, should communicate with the Livestock commissioner, and their orders will be wired to him while he is on his buying tour in the east.

#### Great Canadian Cow

A Canadian cow is giving promise of breaking the world's record for one year's milk production over all ages and breeds. Zarilda Clothilde 3rd Dekol, owned by Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C., who last year broke the Canadian record by making a strictly official year record of 30,427 lbs. milk containing 1072.22 lbs. butter, is



Clara.

Grand Champion Shorthorn Female, Iowa, 1919. Owner, W. Preston Donald, Olio, Ia.

now making another year record that threatens to beat even the phenomenal production of the hitherto unapproached champion of the world, Tilly Alcartra. The figures for the great California cow are, as we all know, 83,425.3 lbs. milk in a year, quite an imposing figure to stack up against. If, however, Zarilda can hold her own for the next six months, she will slightly surpass the production of her American rival.

Zarilda Clothilde 3rd Dekol has to her credit 19,337.3 lbs. milk in the first 185 days of her test, which is 646.8 lbs. more than the amount given as the six months record of Tilly Alcartra. Zarilda averaged 104.5 lbs. milk a day for the entire 185 days, more than six months and during her sixth month produced 2963.4 lbs. milk showing that she is still going strong. Her butter record for the 185 days is given as 685.91 lbs., which, although not as sensational as her milk record, is highly creditable.

#### New College Bull

The Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has purchased the bull, Korndyke Burke Het-Loo, formerly at the head of L. H. Newman's herd, Merrickville, Ontario. Korndyke Burke Het-Loo is regarded as one of the best sons of Pontiac Korndyke Het-Loo, sire of Het-Loo Pietertje, the world's champion junior two-year-old for 1, 30, and 50 day butter production, which sold for \$12,750 at the Milwaukee national sale, 1918. Two other sisters of Korndyke Burke Het-Loo have records as three-year-olds of over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. His dam is a 28.57-lb. daughter of De Kol Hengerveld Burke.

#### Good Stock at Waseca

Probably the largest stud of pure-bred Clydesdales in Canada, is located three miles east of Waseca, on the Winnipeg-Edmonton main line of C.N.R.R.

Here Messrs. H. Macauley and Sons go in for extensive breeding operations, and have now on their place some 120 head of stallions, mares and fillies, all of high class blood and pedigree.

In addition to the Clydesdales, Messrs. Macauley have a pure-bred Aberdeen Angus herd of over 100 head, comprising males and females all ages from which they are at present offering a number for sale to reduce their holding.

At the head of the Clydesdales is the good thick-bodied drafty stallion Dalroy, by Iron Duke out of a dam by Silver Cup. This horse shows typical Clydesdale characteristics, and stands on the best of timber with good broad feet.

He was imported by Ben Finlayson, some two years ago, and when he won his class at Saskatoon summer fair, in 1917, Messrs. Macauley purchased him to head their stud.

The colts which he is leaving now, prove that he was a good investment.

Messrs. Macauley own a very choice aggregation of females, by such sires as Douglas' Chief, Baron Gartly, Moncton's Marquis, Master Favorite, by Royal Favorite, Sir Reginald, Baron's Charm, by Baron's Jade, Present Fashion by Drumflower, Tom McNab, by Prince Thomas etc.

Some of the younger stock are by Baron Everard, and Hillcrest Montrave, the latter by R. H. Taber's well known stock horse, The Bruce.

A short time ago they also purchased the two-year-old, Baron Gleniffer, by Graham Ross of Clairmont. Lord Gleniffer, and this big good colt should give good service.



# SEAGER WHEELER

## World's Champion Grain Grower

No One Man Has a Record Equal to His

Year and Grain	Variety	Place	Prize
1911—Wheat	Marquis	New York	Sweepstakes for best hard red spring wheat grown in Canada or U.S.
1911—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Regina	First Prize—Provincial Seed Fair.
1912—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1912—Barley	O.A.C. 21	Regina	First Prize—Provincial Seed Fair.
1913—Was completely hailed out.			
1914—Wheat	Marquis	Wichita	Sweepstakes—International Farm Congress.
1914—Wheat	Marquis	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1914—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Regina	First Prize—Provincial Seed Fair.
1914—Barley	O.A.C. 21	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1914—Barley	O.A.C. 21	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1914—Barley	O.A.C. 21	Saskatoon	First Prize—Industrial Exhibition.
1915—Wheat	Marquis	Denver	Sweepstakes—International Farm Congress.
1915—Wheat	Marquis	Bassano	First Prize—International Farm Congress.
1915—Wheat	Marquis	Regina	First Prize—Provincial Seed Fair.
1915—Wheat	Marquis	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1915—Wheat	Marquis	Regina	First Prize—Provincial Exhibition.
1915—Oats	Victory	Denver	Sweepstakes—International Farm Congress.
1915—Oats	Victory	Denver	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1915—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Denver	First Prize—International Farm Congress.
1915—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Regina	First Prize—Provincial Seed Fair.
1915—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1915—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Regina	First Prize—Regina Provincial Exhibition.
1915—Barley	O.A.C. 21	Denver	First Prize—International Farm Congress.
1915—Barley	O.A.C. 21	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1915—Barley	O.A.C. 21	Saskatoon	First Prize—Industrial Exhibition.
1916—Wheat	Kitchener	El Paso	Sweepstakes—International Farm Congress.
1916—Oats	Victory	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1916—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	El Paso	Sweepstakes—International Farm Congress.
1916—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Regina	First Prize—Provincial Exhibition.
1916—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1916—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Regina	First Prize—C.S.G.A. Group.
1916—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Saskatoon	First Prize—Industrial Exhibition.
1917—Wheat	Red Bobs	Peoria	Sweepstakes—International Farm Congress.
1917—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Peoria	Sweepstakes—International Farm Congress.
1917—Potatoes	Early Ohio	Peoria	Sweepstakes—International Farm Congress.
1918—Wheat	Red Bobs	Kansas City	Sweepstakes—International Soil Products Exposition.
1918—Wheat	Red Bobs	Kansas City	First Prize Sheaf.
1918—Oats	Victory	Kansas City	First Prize Sheaf.
1918—Barley	Canadian Thorpe	Kansas City	First Prize Sheaf.
1919—Wheat	Red Bobs	Kansas City	First Prize Sheaf.
1919—Western Rye		Kansas City	First Prize Sheaf.
1919—Potatoes	Irish Cobbler	Kansas City	First Prize.
1919—Potatoes	Gold Nugget	Kansas City	First Prize—Dry Farming Section.

## What "Profitable Grain Growing" Really Means

Seager Wheeler has combined 31 years' successful experience as a grain grower and eight years' experience as the world's champion wheat grower in his book, *Profitable Grain Growing*. The following gives one of the several valuable money-making points touched on in every chapter. Any one chapter is worth the price of the whole book.

### A Money-Making Point in Every Chapter

Ch. 1.—General principles in overcoming three crop reducers—drought, frost and rust. Ch. 2.—How to seed, and amount of seed to sow to ensure strong growth—in resist drought. Ch. 3.—Time and method of breaking to secure large crops. Ch. 4.—How to kill weeds with a minimum of work, and, at the same time, grow profitable crops. Ch. 5.—How to make a home-made plank drag that will offset lack of spring rains. Ch. 6.—The two exact times at which growing grain may be harrowed without danger. Ch. 7.—How and how not to use manure to get results. Ch. 8.—How to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 9.—How to fall plow to grow a crop that stands up under a dry June. Ch. 10.—How to spring plow to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 11.—Fall cultivation of stubble to kill weeds, conserve moisture, and get a good root bed. Ch. 12.—How to avoid rust damage. Ch. 13.—When to cut the crop to get the most from it, either under normal conditions or when it is affected by rust or by frost. Ch. 14.—How to use farm implements to the best advantage. Ch. 15.—Mass selection

to improve grain. Ch. 16.—Head row selection to improve yields. Ch. 17.—How to prepare seed plots. Ch. 18.—How a seed plot can yield a profit on every farm. Ch. 19.—How to make a fanning mill pay dividends. Ch. 20.—How to keep up the quality of your seed. Ch. 21.—Marquis wheat. Ch. 22.—Red Bobs wheat. Ch. 23.—Kitchener wheat. Ch. 24.—How to harvest Red Bobs and Kitchener wheats. Ch. 25.—Victory Oats. Ch. 26.—Canadian Thorpe and O.A.C. Barley. Ch. 27.—Selecting and growing potatoes. Ch. 28.—The importance of fairs. Ch. 29.—Preparing grain exhibits that win Ch. 30.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the experimental farms. Ch. 31.—How to sell seed grain to the best advantage.

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The Grain Growers' Guide has so much confidence in Seager Wheeler's book, *Profitable Grain Growing*, and feels so sure that every farmer who sees it will want it for the intensely practical and valuable money-saving and making points which it contains that it is willing to take the risk of sending it out on approval to any farmer in Western Canada who signs and sends in the coupon given below.

The book contains 31 chapters, each one brimful of the practical experience gained by the world's champion grain grower. It contains 350 pages; is printed on good paper; has large, clear, readable type, and is relieved by 85 descriptive illustrations. The book is not designed as a text book but is written in simple language, expressly to meet the conditions on the average Western Canadian farm.

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No. 1.

### What Wheeler Did in 1919

On July 26, 1919, Seager Wheeler's land, like the balance of the land in the Rosethra district, received its last rainfall for that year. During the winter, snow (equal to one inch of rain) came, but no more moisture descended till June 15, 1919. The half-inch rainfall of that date penetrated the ground four inches, and was followed by hot weather (94 to 100 degrees) so that it dried out in less than a week. After this there only came two or three light dust-laying showers and even no dew descended till early in August. Wheeler actually grew his 1919 crop on two-and-a-half inches of precipitation.

Wheeler's three leading varieties of wheat were seeded on April 18, and were out: Red Bobs, July 20; Kitchener and Marquis, August 7. His Red Bobs went as high as 45 bushels per acre; his Kitchener and his Marquis Special Select, 20 bushels. The Red Bobs entirely escaped the rust that spread over the Rosethra district. The Kitchener and Marquis were free of it on August 3, but by August 8 it began to show, and they were cut on August 7, thus escaping any decrease in yield or deterioration in quality.

Wheeler got these crops in a district that suffered from drought, wind, soil drifting and rust. The average yield in the district is two to six bushels of wheat per acre. Mr. Wheeler affirms that his soil did not drift; that the winds affected him scarcely at all; that he laughs at drought (as his yields warrant) and that his crop was not affected by rust. He states that barring hail, he has had good crops for the last 20 years, and that he will have a good crop next year, no matter what rain falls, for his land is prepared. He knows how. His secret is yours for the asking. If drought, wind, soil drifting, or rust battered your crops this year you need his counsel. If you escaped this year it may be your turn next. Why not be prepared to overcome them? *Profitable Grain Growing* tells how. The coupon on the right brings it to you for your inspection, free of charge. Fill it in—cut it out and mail it the first chance you get.

# Feed Cutters and Root Pulpers

## The Great U.G.G. Line

The possession of a good reliable Feed Cutter has become a necessity to the farmer or stock man who is raising or winter-feeding stock. Hay supplies are short. It is necessary now to feed larger quantities of wheat and oat straw. It is a well-known fact that this feed does not contain any great amount of food value in its raw state. It must be cut up, which greatly increases its value. Both cattle and horses eat it with relish. A ROOT PULPER is also a real necessity to every farmer or stock man who raises field roots for feeding purposes. It not only increases the food value, but the supply goes further.

The following lines of U.G.G. Feed Cutters and Root Pulpers are the best you can buy. They are real machines, built to give lasting and successful service. You can order your choice with the Unqualified Guarantee of United Grain Growers Limited behind it.

### The Big U.G.G.



Combines all the latest ideas and improvements in Feed-Cutting Machinery.

### Steel Case Blower Feed Cutter

With  
12-inch  
Throat and  
Travelling  
Feed Table

So scientifically constructed as to handle the largest quantities of feed in the shortest time, and with the least requirements of power. The Frame is built of selected Canadian maple, thoroughly dried, mortised and tenoned together so that it is eternally rigid.



**The Fan Case.** An important feature of this machine, is constructed of heavy sheet steel—heavy enough to withstand the rough usage it is sure to get.

The Fans are constructed of steel, hot riveted on the drum, thus preventing any possible danger of working loose. They are so placed that besides creating a strong current of air they also throw the cut feed with tremendous force up the pipe.

**Solid Steel Wheel with Cutting Knives Attached.** A Solid Steel Knife and Blower Wheel, not cast iron or semi-steel, but a real steel casting, having all the properties of a steel bar, which absolutely prevents blowing up from excessive speed, or flying to pieces should a stone, or other substance, pass in with the feed. This wheel weighs about 150 pounds, which gives it lots of weight and momentum for heavy cutting.

**The Knives** are made of extra high-grade crucible steel, securely bolted to the Steel Knife Wheel, and can be adjusted up to the cutting plate by means of bolts and set screws. This insures all feed cut to same length without loose ends.

**The Rollers.** The top one corrugated; the bottom one toothed. Will pull the feed in no matter how it is fed. The top roller has two pressure springs close to end which exerts a constant pressure on the top roller. This top roller is self-adjusting, insuring uniform cutting, with even or uneven feeding.

**The Travelling Feed Table.** Extra long to ensure steady feed up to the rollers. The sides of table can be removed and table folded up for easy transportation.

**The Main Shaft Bearings** are large babbited boxes, fitted with hard oil cups. The gears throughout are extra heavy.

**The Power Required** to operate this machine depends entirely upon the rate at which it is desired to cut the feed and the distance it is to be blown. An engine of from 7 to 9 h.p. is recommended for use with this machine, depending on the nature of work being handled.

**Machine Cuts Three Lengths**— $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 1-inch, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. The mouth is 12 inches wide and raises 5 inches.

**30 Feet of Pipe and Elbow** furnished as regular equipment.

Compare these Prices, which are materially lower than those of any other like machine of equal quality, or one that will duplicate the performance of this machine.

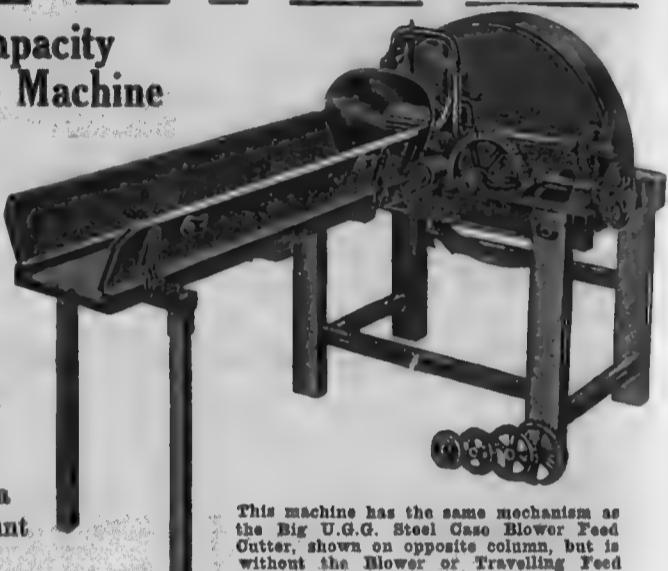
U.G.G. Steel Case Blower Feed Cutter, complete as described, with 80 feet of Blower Pipe, including hood. Weight, 1,100 lbs. F.O.B. shipping stations

Winnipeg ..... 159.40  
Regina or Saskatoon ..... 164.20  
Calgary or Edmonton ..... 167.10

Remember—  
You do not  
have to be a  
Member of this  
Company to do  
Business  
With It.

### U.G.G. No. 7 Feed Cutter

A Big Capacity  
Machine



Will Cut an  
Immense  
Amount of  
Feed with a  
Small Amount  
of Power.

This machine has the same mechanism as the Big U.G.G. Steel Case Blower Feed Cutter, shown on opposite column, but is without the Blower or Travelling Feed Table.

This is a high-quality machine in every respect, and you can order one with every assurance that it will give you an unlimited amount of service and satisfaction.

U.G.G. No. 7 Feed Cutter, just as illustrated. Weight, 680 lbs. F.O.B. shipping stations

Winnipeg ..... 58.50  
Regina or Saskatoon ..... 61.45  
Calgary or Edmonton ..... 63.25

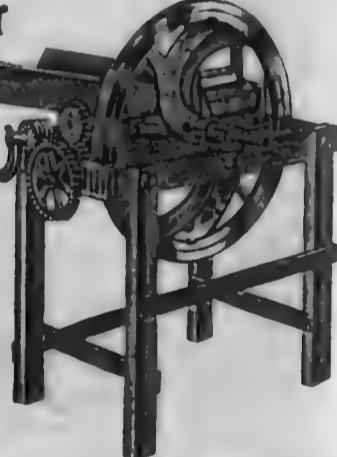
### U.G.G. No. 6 Feed Cutter

A Hand or Power Machine with a 9-inch Cutting Plate, and raises about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

This is the finest little machine on the market for the farmer who has only a limited amount of stock to feed. It is fitted throughout with roller bearings, concave knives, square gear, with hard cutting edge. Two cranks are supplied with this machine. Also a pulley at extra cost if wanted to run by power. Weight, 250 lbs.

F.O.B. Price U.G.G. No. 6  
Food Cutter.

Winnipeg	31.65	1.10
Regina or Saskatoon	32.75	1.15
Calgary or Edmonton	33.40	1.20



### U.G.G. No. 3 Root Pulper

A Great Little Machine for  
Chopping Roots for Feed-  
ing Purposes.



Equipped with reversible knives which can be used for slicing. The knife wheel has a very heavy rim, which acts as a fly-wheel. The Hopper is of proper size and shape for smoothly feeding the roots to the head without clogging or choking. The boxes are supplied with anti-friction roller bearings, insuring easy running. Weight, 210 pounds.

Prices, F.O.B. Shipping Stations

Winnipeg	21.50
Regina or Saskatoon	22.40
Calgary or Edmonton	23.00

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.**

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG  
REGINA  
SASKATOON  
CALGARY  
EDMONTON

# Making Sheep Buying Easy

*"United Grain Growers sold those lambs well for us, didn't they, Tom?"*

*"They surely did. It is just a year since I bought that first lot of 25 breeding ewes. Now we have 20 ewe lambs besides, and the 20 lambs we sold, along with the wool, came to almost as much as they cost in the first place. They haven't cost much to feed, and they are cleaning up weeds. Altogether I am mighty glad that the livestock department of the Company showed me the way to get into the sheep business."*

**I** NEED some sheep," said one Manitoba farmer, "they will help keep down the weeds, but I don't know just where to buy them."

"Smith makes well out of his sheep," said a Saskatchewan farmer, "he averages almost two lambs a year and a crop of wool. His brother in Alberta picked up a good ear of ewes for him to begin his flock with. I wouldn't know where to go."

"They say I can handle 50 sheep on this farm," said another Manitoba farmer, "but 25 is all I want to start with. If I could manage a full car load it would bring down the freight cost per animal."

Many Western farmers want sheep; they need help in getting them. That is why the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers Limited started another special service—assisting farmers in the buying of sheep.

The place to look for stocker and feeder cattle is on the livestock market. It is different with breeding ewes. Ewes bought as foundation stock for a flock must ordinarily be obtained from the breeder. Now, for a bunch of sheep likely to be bought for a quarter-section or half-section, a farmer cannot afford to travel around examining one flock after another. Again, it is costly to ship a small number of sheep any great distance.



For the farmer who wants sheep, two things are clearly indicated. The first is co-operation with his neighbors in order to handle a car load and the next is to make use of the Livestock Department of the Farmers' Organization in buying his sheep.

To know where the best sheep can be had and to help farmers in buying them is now one of the special services of the Livestock Department. There is no cost for the expert help provided, the only charge being the regular commission of \$13.00 per single deck car and \$18.00 per double deck car which prevails on the livestock market. The Dominion Government pays the freight on breeding females bought by a farmer in any central stock yards. Consequently, the ewes purchased through United Grain Growers Limited are usually handled through one of the Western stock yards. Alberta stock, for example, would be handled through the yards at Calgary or Edmonton.

In spite of the assistance given by the Dominion Government, it is still an advantage for neighbors to co-operate in making up a car. It saves expense on the haul from the farm where ewes are bred to the stock yards.

This special sheep buying service of course is open to any farmer in Western Canada, although it is required just now more especially in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.



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Established 1853

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT AND SONS Cl. 750,000

PAY THE MARKET'S HIGHEST MARK

You'll be sure of top prices if you sell your furs to us. We DO NOT CHARGE A SLIDING SCALE OF PRICES. Instead we quote ONE DEFENDABLE PRICE—then stick to it. You can be absolutely positive of what you will get. We charge NO COMMISSION and pay you every cent your furs are worth.

WE PAY SHIPPING CHARGES

We pay all express or parcel post charges, saving you lots of money that way during the season. We send your check on next mail after furs are received, so there is no waiting or delay.

WRITE AT ONCE

For our valuable booklet "Successful Trapping" tells you how to get the most money for your furs—dependable price-list, market news and shipping tags—all free! Traugott Schmidt & Sons, 134 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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Limited quantity for immediate shipment

HARNESS LEATHER—Two Qualities  
A, 95 cents per pound. Sides from 16 to 25 pounds.  
B, Backs, \$1.10 per pound. Backs from 8 to 12 pounds.  
C, 90 cents per pound. Sides from 16 to 25 pounds.  
D, Backs, \$1.05 per pound. Backs from 8 to 12 pounds.

SOLE LEATHER  
Backs, from 8 to 12 pounds, \$1.00 per lb.

HORSE-HIDE ROBES  
Sizes from 60x65 to 70x72. Prices from \$23.50 to \$30.00.

BLACK COW-HIDE ROBES  
Sizes from 60x65 to 70x72. Prices from \$30.00 to \$40.00.

The Wheat City Tannery, Ltd.  
Tanners and Manufacturers  
Buyers of Hides, Raw Furs, Wool and Sheepskins. Write for Price List.

## Hides FUR Wool

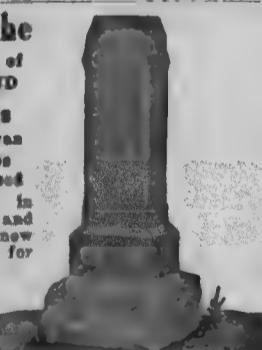
If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL, Etc., ship them to

FRANK MASSIN  
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Write for Price and Shipping Tags.

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Largest stock of  
GRANITE AND  
MARBLE  
MONUMENTS  
in Saskatchewan  
Lowest Prices  
Work Guaranteed  
We specialize in  
Mantels, Grates and  
Tiling for your new  
home. Write us for  
particulars.

REGINA MARBLE  
& TILE LTD.  
226 Bowes Ave  
Regina, Sask.



### She Knew

Husband—What a racket! The kid must be pounding the piano keys with an axe.

Wife—Well, if he were quiet he would be doing something much worse, you may be sure of that.

### Speeding the Day

Another group of institutions in which the juvenile "spills the beans," is that wherein the misuse of an expression of his elders leads to disastrous results. Take for example little Johnny going up to uncle and asking him:

"Uncle, can you make a noise like a frog?"

"No, why?" asks uncle.

"Why, pa says when you croak we will get \$10,000."

## Who May Vote in By-Elections

Summary of Legislation Governing Who May Vote, Preparation of Voters' Lists, Polling Divisions, Etc.

HERE appears to be some confusion in the public mind as to who is entitled to vote in the eight by-elections to be held in Canada on October 27, how the lists are to be prepared, if it is possible to have one's name added on polling day, etc. Special legislation governing these various points was given a third reading on July 8 last. It is a temporary franchise measure to provide for by-elections until such date as a general franchise act to take the place of the War Time Elections Act is passed. The right to vote is given to British subjects, men and women, of the full age of 21 years, who have ordinarily resided in Canada for at least 12 months, and two months in the electoral district where persons would seek to vote.

Personal naturalization only counts, with the following exception, in the language of the act: "For the purposes of this act the allegiance or nationality of a person as it was at the birth of that person, shall be deemed incapable of being changed, or of having been changed, merely by reason or in consequence of marriage or change of allegiance or naturalization of any other person, or otherwise than by personal naturalization of such first mentioned person. Provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply to any person born on the continent of North America nor to any person who in person applies to and obtains from any judge having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings a certificate under the hand of such judge, and the seal, if any, of his court."

### Eligible for Lists

An amplification of the foregoing may clear up the question as to who may vote. All male electors must be British subjects either by birth or naturalization. All women who are British subjects by birth or personal naturalization are entitled to vote. All women born on the North American continent who may have become naturalized by operation of law, that is who have become naturalized by the taking out of naturalization papers by their husbands, or by their fathers before such women's coming of age, are entitled to have their names placed upon the voters' lists and to exercise the franchise. All women of alien country origin who have the necessary qualifications to enable them to take out personal naturalization papers, and who, by operation of law, have become naturalized, may become eligible for enfranchisement by personally appearing before their district court judge and obtaining from him a certificate, signed by him, and containing the seal, if any, of his court. The certificate to be obtained from him is in effect the following:

"To whom it may concern—This is to certify that from evidence submitted before me, I am satisfied that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the province of \_\_\_\_\_ (occupation) is a person

naturalized as a British subject by operation of the law, who, but for such naturalization, would be entitled at the date of issue of this certificate to be personally naturalized in Canada. Date at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ (signed) \_\_\_\_\_ Judge of, etc."

### Explanation of Clause

To illustrate, the federal constituency of Assiniboia is composed of the entire judicial district of Cannington, the judge of which is His Honor Judge Rimmer of Arcola, and the eastern part of the judicial district of Estevan, that portion of it contained in townships one to four in ranges 30 to 34 west of the principal meridian, and townships one to five in ranges one to ten west of the second meridian, the judge of which is His Honor Judge Wylie of Estevan. Women of alien countries do not, like American women, become naturalized by operation of law for the purposes of this by-election. Women born in alien countries, but having the qualifications to take out personal naturalization papers, and residing in that part of the constituency of Assiniboia which is the judicial district of Cannington, must personally appear before Judge Rimmer of Arcola and secure from him the necessary certificate, and those women born in alien countries, but having the qualifications to take out personal naturalization papers, and residing in that portion of the constituency of Assiniboia that is also a portion of the judicial district of Estevan must personally appear before Judge Wylie of Estevan and obtain their certificates from him. On presentation of the certificates to the enumerator who is compiling the lists the names may be added to the lists.

### Lists Not Final

Even then the lists are not final in rural districts. Premier Borden said in the House of Commons, in the debate on the bill, "The necessary revision of existing lists is, in the first place, entrusted to enumerators appointed by the returning officers. But where enumerators' lists have been thus prepared and printed, they are not final; they are merely a guide or an assistance to candidates and election officers. Persons whose names are on these lists are not to be regarded as necessarily qualified; they may be sworn as to their qualification. On the other hand persons whose names are not on these lists may have them placed there on election day by merely taking the oath of qualification."

In urban centres the procedure is a little different. Take for example the town of Estevan, in Assiniboia again, which is listed as having a population of more than 2,000 or in fact any town the population of which is over 1,000. Premier Borden says in Hansard, regarding this phase of the question: "In urban communities with a population of one thousand or more, lists are to be revised or prepared under a system of personal registration. Registrars are to sit for six days and take

applications personally. After they have completed their lists, provision is made for courts of revision to be presided over by revising officers appointed by the judiciary. When such lists in urban centres, of the character which I have mentioned, are finally revised, they become closed lists, they are printed, and only those whose names appear upon them have the right to vote at any election."

New lists are not necessary if there



Saskatchewan Political Twins.

W. J. Orchard, Tregarva, Chairman of Regina Constituency and of Provincial Executive. Thos. Sears, of Marquis, Chairman of Moose Jaw, and Vice-chairman of Provincial Executive.

has been prepared a provincial list in the last year. Saskatchewan has no such lists. Ontario, on the other hand, has recently prepared new lists for the taking of the referendum on temperance and for the provincial elections which are being held in that province on the 20th. In Assiniboia, therefore, returning officers, whose appointments are from the government, in turn appoint enumerators, one for each polling division in rural districts, and one for each city or town, the population of which is more than 1,000, whose duty it is to compile the lists. The polling divisions are those which obtained in the general election of December, 1917.

## Farmers' Candidate Opposed

In the federal constituency of Carlton-Victoria, in the province of New Brunswick, rendered vacant by the appointment of Hon. E. B. Carvell to the chairmanship of the railway commission, the organized farmers of New Brunswick nominated T. W. Caldwell, president of the United Farmers of New Brunswick. Mr. Caldwell was nominated over two weeks' ago, and is contesting the seat on the platform of the new national policy of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Mr. Caldwell is a man of high standing in his community, of very prepossessing personal appearance and a good platform speaker. His committee has been carrying on a vigorous campaign for the past three weeks, holding meetings all over the constituency and raising money for the campaign fund by voluntary subscription. For some time it appeared that there would be no opposition, but last week Dr. W. D. Rankin was nominated as independent Conservative candidate. There has, up to the present, been no Liberal nominated. The organized farmers of New Brunswick will make a big fight, and they have every prospect of winning the contest and sending Mr. Caldwell to the House of Commons to join the other supporters of the new national policy.

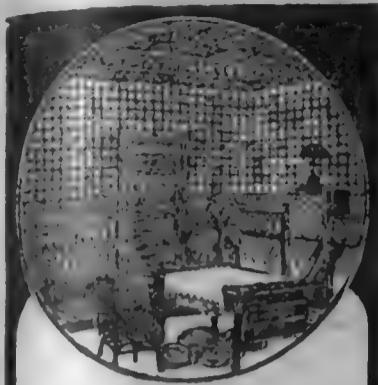
## Income Tax Prosecution

Sir William Mackenzie and other prominent citizens of Toronto are to appear in court to explain why they failed to send cheques to Ottawa to defray their Federal income tax. The writ issued against Sir William Mackenzie demands the payment of \$4,826.11 on a declared income of \$45,849.92.



Joint Executive Meeting of S.G.G.A. and Political Association.

From left to right, standing: W. Penny, Balcarres, George Edwards, Markinch; J. B. Musselman, Regina; Bunting, Neil McTaggart, Maple Creek, E. Little, Weiburn, Frank Burton, Vanguard, R. M. Johnson, Pasqua provincial secretary treasurer; J. W. Easton, Macommin, D. Japp, Speers, Mrs. McNaughton, Harris, Mrs. McTiure; E. Baynton, Carlton, Thos. Carroll, Nutana; O. R. Gould, Manor, W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; R. Flannery, Bickleigh; Thos. Teare, Marquis.



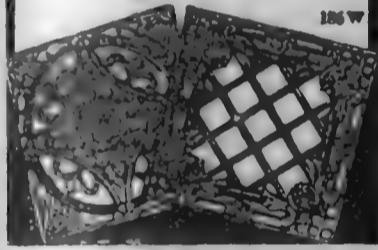
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## The Assiniboia Campaign

Backed by Enthusiastic and Loyal Workers O. R. Gould Launches Campaign as Candidate of the New National Policy Party

**O.** R. GOULD, the candidate of the new national policy party in the approaching by-election for the federal constituency of Assiniboia, is out on a speech-making tour, and is receiving a most enthusiastic reception wherever he goes. The campaign was opened at Stoughton, on Friday last, when Mr. Gould was supported on the platform by R. M. Johnson, secretary of the provincial executive of the new party, and J. M. Pratt, of The Grain Growers' Guide. John Cairns, who was Mr. Gould's strongest competitor for the nomination, was in the chair, and gave Mr. Gould his most hearty support.

Mr. Johnson, in outlining the conditions which had brought the new national policy party into existence, said the movement was essentially a people's movement. For years the conviction had been growing throughout the province that the farmers and the people of the West, generally, could not rely upon either of the old political parties to give them a square deal, and an insistent demand had sprung up for independent political action. For some years the executive heads of the Grain Growers' Association had discouraged the association from entering into politics, believing that the time was not ripe for action, but at the last convention in February, the demand from all parts of the province was so strong that it was decided to lend the organization of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the formation of a new political party.

This work was carried out with the greatest enthusiasm, and the new party was now fully organized all over the province, entirely separate from the Grain Growers' Association. Comparing the platform of the new party with that of the Liberal party, Mr. Johnson pointed out that the former was the result of the demands of the people for better and fairer conditions. It embodied the demands of the farmers and workers of the West, and was an endeavor to establish justice and fair play and destroy evils of special privilege. The Liberal platform, on the other hand, was something manufactured by the leaders of a party in which the people from past experience had lost confidence. In so far as it had any merit at all it was a poor copy of the new national policy platform, and it had been drawn up for the purpose of getting into power rather than from a desire to benefit the people.

### Gould Explains Platform

Mr. Gould, in an interesting and forcible address, related the circumstances which led to the decision of the new party to contest Assiniboia, and of the selection of himself as the candidate. He was very proud, he said, of the fact that he had been chosen as the first standard bearer of a party which had such high principles, and especially of the fact that he had been chosen by the people themselves, and not, as so many candidates had been in the past, through the wire pulling of a small clique. If he were elected, he said, he would go to Ottawa as the representative and servant of the people of the constituency, and he pledged himself to faithfully serve their interest.

Dealing with the new national policy platform, Mr. Gould dealt first with the destructive points which it contains, speaking particularly of the iniquities and impositions of the protective tariff, which, he said, enabled five per cent. of the people of Canada to impose unjust burdens on the remaining 95 per cent. Advocating the reduction of the tariff and the abolition of all duties on agricultural implements, food and clothing, he showed how this would encourage agriculture and promote the general prosperity of the people, suggesting as means of raising revenue a heavier income tax on large fortunes, and the taking of unearned increment by taxation of unimproved land values. Mr. Gould was frequently applauded, and his remarks were well received by his audience.

Continued on Page 10

At Creelman, on Saturday night, another most enthusiastic meeting was held, the hall being over-flowed by the audience anxious to hear the speakers. F. S. Wilbur was in the chair, and R. M. Johnson also spoke.

### Splendid Meeting at Manor

The best meeting of the campaign, however, was that held at Mr. Gould's home-town, Manor, on Monday night. It is a strong point in Mr. Gould's favor that where he is best known he is most popular. Manor is strong for Gould, and the hall would not hold half the people who tried to get in. F. S. Wilbur and the candidate, were the speakers. The meeting closed with loud cheers, and shouts of "Gould for Ottawa."

A local organization has been completed at Manor to attend to details of appointing scrutineers and getting out the vote on election day, October 27. J. W. Purse is president of the local committee, with R. H. Wiggins, as vice-president, and C. A. Barn, secretary-treasurer. A strong committee has been appointed, including men who in the past have been active workers for both the old parties.

### Heward Organizes for Work

Another good meeting was held at Heward, on Tuesday, with Edward Webber, in the chair, and speeches by Mr. Gould, F. S. Wilbur and J. W. Ward, of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Mr. Gould in the course of his speech emphasized the fact that the new national policy party is by no means entirely a farmers' party, many business men and others in the towns recognizing the benefits which the great mass of the people would receive through the adoption of the platform.

Mr. Wilbur dealt chiefly with economic questions, showing how the protective tariff enormously increased the cost of the necessities of life, the increased price of goods in some industries such as boots and shoes, being greater than the total wages paid by the manufacturers.

J. W. Ward spoke as a returned soldier, and while not favoring the proposed grant of \$2,000 to all ex-soldiers, said he did not believe the country would begrudge assistance to those men who, by reason of wounds and illness in active service, were unfit to follow their occupations. What the returned soldier wanted, he said, was a square deal, and in his judgment they would benefit more by the enactment of the national policy platform than by any cash grant.

A local executive for Heward was formed at the close of the meeting with Edward Webber, as president, and J. Stewart, vice-president. At each of Mr. Gould's meetings an invitation has been extended to representatives of his opponent, Mr. Motherwell, to take the platform, but so far, this invitation has not been accepted.

Mr. Gould was given a rousing reception at Kisby, on Wednesday evening. In spite of most unpleasant weather, farmers and their wives drove in to the meeting from miles around, and the Odd Fellows' Hall was filled to overflowing. E. P. St. John made a most efficient chairman, and introduced Mr. Gould as a worthy champion of the people's cause. The candidate was preceded by F. S. Wilbur, of Creelman, and Thomas Teare, of Marquis, vice-president of the provincial executive of the new political party.

### Not a Class Movement

Mr. Teare, in a very earnest address, impressed upon his audience the fact that this is not a class movement, and said that although the farmers had prepared the campaign and laid down the platform, they were not seeking the aggrandisement of the farmers but had adopted a platform which was broad enough to command the support of all classes, and which contained the highest possible ideals. This new party had been called into being by the need of the times. Just as in Britain when

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The lamp and generator are mounted on the same bracket, which makes it very convenient to attach to an engine and also to light.

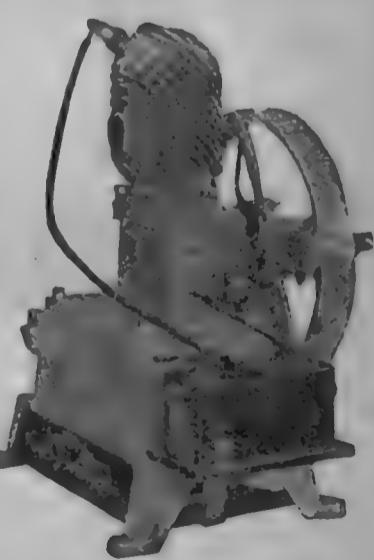
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## Controlling the Grain Trade

Continued from Page 8

sell the exportable surplus of our crop to the government purchasers of the controlled countries overseas at the highest price that it is possible to get. In other words, this Board as the administrator of the dominions greatest material asset of the present year, will act in a truly national capacity.

Closely affiliated with the grain trade is the milling industry. During the war, the Canadian millers were able to increase their export trade from something under four million barrels a year to nearly eleven million barrels a year. This remarkable increase was accompanied by a very material gain in profits. One of the main reasons for the growth in flour exports during the past five years was the fact that the question of costs had no place in the general scheme of war. There was the submarine danger at sea and the air-raid menace on

land, and there was also the exhaustive demand upon British industry for men to serve in the trenches. During the war, the main consideration of the Allies in Europe was to get supplies of men and food in sufficient quantities to bring about final victory over the enemy. In the rush of the war the British miller, for one, was not considered. Flour was wanted and had to be supplied from every available source. But the end of the war has brought to Great Britain as well as to the nations of the continent the desire to rehabilitate industry, and the European miller hastens to resume the position which he held before the war. As a consequence of this, the demand from Europe has been for grain rather than flour. The Canadian Wheat Board is obliged to obey this demand, and in doing so has been obliged to resist a strong and persistent effort on the part of the millers to gain concession which would enable them to continue their increased export trade, even if it involved a sacrifice of the wider and more repre-

sentative Canadian interest of producers and consumers. The Canadian Wheat Board also has had to resist demands on the part of grain traders for increased charges in the business of handling grain. The existing machinery of the grain trade is being employed, as far possible, by the Canadian Wheat Board, but with the understanding that such employment will be paid for at the same rate as it would cost the Board to do the same business.

### Effect Upon the Trade Mission

Another very important result of the operations of the Wheat Board is, that the Canadian Trade Mission, established in London last November, can no longer undertake contracts for the selling of Canadian wheat. The Canadian Trade Mission in its relationship to the handling of the Canadian wheat crop is simply the agent of the Canadian Wheat Board. The Canadian Trade Mission in London, as shown by recent returns in the House of Commons at Ottawa, has largely assumed the role

of a promotor of manufactured goods from Canada, in Great Britain and the countries of Europe. Wheat and other foodstuffs have been used by the Trade Mission in London as a means of inducing needy peoples in Europe to purchase Canadian manufactures as well as Canadian food. Over \$100,000,000 of Canadian credits have already been extended to European countries by the Canadian Trade Mission in London, for the purpose of financing exports from this country. Generally speaking, the basis upon which the Trade Mission has arranged these Canadian credits has been to devote a proportion of three-fifths to manufactured goods, one-fifth to food-manufacturing purposes. In some cases even the proportion of one-fifth has not been given to foodstuffs. In the case of Roumania which received a credit of \$25,000,000, only some \$662,000 has represented foodstuffs. All of that amount having been spent for wheat. The balance of the credit of \$25,000,000

given to Roumania has been spent in financing contracts for manufactured goods.

As a result of the appointment of the Canadian Wheat Board, the Trade Mission in London, if it sells any wheat at all, must take its instructions from the offices of the Wheat Board in Winnipeg. This is clearly as it should be. Grain is now, as it always has been, this country's chief exportable commodity. There was every reason, therefore, for keeping the business of disposing of our exportable surplus in grain under an organization which was separate and distinct from a body, such as the Trade Mission, whose character and purpose are entirely connected with manufacturing industries, and not with grain trading.

Altogether, the placing of control of the grain trade in the hands of the Canadian Wheat Board for this year promises to react to the very best advantage of the national interests of Canada. This work is proceeding along straight, utilitarian lines which should bring the greatest good to the greatest number of people. The producers of Canadian grain and the consumers of it represent the greatest number of the people in this country. Whatever the Canadian Wheat Board may do to serve the interests of both these classes will be for the best interests of the whole country. That small, but rather influential minority of the people which has performed the function of handling the grain on its way from the producers to the consumers, after all, is a rather small factor in this whole question.

Whether or not the present system of controlling the grain trade will continue after the present crop season has ended, remains to be seen. Evidence would suggest that the Canadian Wheat Board in employing the services of "the trade" as far as possible, regards its term of existence to be only one year. As pointed out in the first part of the article, however, Canada's future course will be determined very largely by conditions which prevail in other parts of the world, and especially amongst those people who, in the past, have been our principal customers.

#### Farmers Can Help

The Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada is making an appeal through the agricultural press, to successful farmers, to assist the board in training apprentices who are anxious to go on the land on their own account. It is stated that the board is receiving applications from young men who are not yet equipped sufficiently to warrant the board in placing them on the land at once, but whose only lack is experience. The Settlement Board needs farms on which to place these apprentices, to give them the necessary experience before they obligate themselves to the government to repay the money advanced to set them up in business.

Surely, there are many thousands of farmers who would be glad to assist in the training of one or more of these soldier-farmers. It would be a nice way to repay in part for the sacrifice that these men have made.

The Settlement Board slogan in this campaign is "Fit Our Fighters to Farm." It is a duty Canadians owe to these men to help them get back into civil life. And while farmers are discharging their obligations in this way, they are securing the assistance of able-bodied and enthusiastic young men who will not regard themselves as mere farm hands, but as partners with their employers in an enterprise which will have the result of fitting them for the duties they will soon take up on their own land.

#### Probably Dogfish

Blank had had a day off, and when he returned to the office the following morning his pals wanted to know why he looked so disgruntled.

"Everything went wrong!" grumbled Blank.

"How was that?" one asked.

"Ever go fishing with a girl?"

"Once."

"Did she protest against hurting the fish?"

"No. She said she was sure they were perfectly happy, because they were all wagging their tails."

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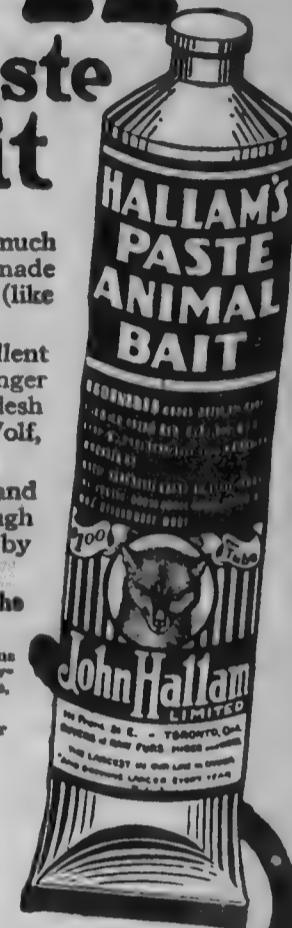
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## Business and Finance

### Danger in Land Boom

PRICES of farming lands in many sections of the United States, especially in Iowa and the other Corn Belt States, have risen with such rapidity that serious consequences may be expected, especially with the return of normal conditions. This is a warning to farmers issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and it is applicable also to Canada.

Speculators, many of them business men of the cities, in many cases have reaped big profits by buying and reselling without making any substantial contribution in return. Farmers have sold land at prices that seemed high and then have bought again at still higher figures, losing thousands of dollars in the exchange. The bona fide farmer who purchases land at present high prices may find the returns on his investment abnormally small if earnings should decline when normal conditions are restored, and may find himself seriously embarrassed if he has financed the purchase largely on credit.

### Farmers Beware

That is a summary of the situation as it is viewed by investigators of the Bureau of Farm Management sent by the department into the regions of most marked speculative activity. Here is a summary of their advice which is broadly applicable probably to the majority of farmers in the regions affected, though it may not fit every individual case:

Much of the present speculative activity has been due to the fact that speculators have been able to catch some farmers unawares, buying their farms at a much lower figure than was justified in relation to prices in adjoining regions. Therefore you should be careful about selling to a speculator who is buying to sell again. If it is worth more to him it probably may be worth more to you. If you own a farm and desire to continue farming be very sure before selling that you can obtain out of the proceeds of your sale as good a farm as you have sold.

If you desire to purchase a farm you should be very sure that the price you pay is fully justified.

Be careful that the buyer of your farm is able to complete his payment on March 1 in case he fails to resell.

Be cautious about speculating yourself. Especially do not buy on a narrow cash margin with the expectation that you will be able to sell and obtain the necessary means of settling your contract. You may not be able to effect a sale. A land "boom" may collapse suddenly.

### Municipal Milk Supply

The Citizens of Winnipeg are to vote, on November 28, on a by-law to raise the sum of \$600,000 for the purpose of establishing a municipal milk supply for the city.

A report on the proposed scheme has been made by R. D. Hughes, of the Farmers' Dairy Co. Ltd., of Toronto, who recommends that if the city decides to undertake the project it should have a monopoly of the milk business within the city limits. In this way only, Mr. Hughes points out, could the greatest source of expense, namely, overlapping in delivery, duplication in plants, management etc., be eliminated. The cost of establishing a new and up-to-date plant capable of supplying all the needs of the city, is estimated at \$500,000, and a site in the traffic centre of the city is recommended. It is estimated that if the city was supplied from a single plant a saving of \$230,000 a year would be effected, the chief reduction in expense being delivery. At the present time not only the two big companies, but also a large number of independent milk vendors, cover the same delivery routes, and it is estimated that a plant having a monopoly could cover the ground with 110 drivers and rigs, instead of 255, making a saving in drivers' wages alone of \$143,000 a year.

At present prices for purchasing and selling, Mr. Hughes estimates that the city plant should make a profit of \$367,000 a year, while a reduction in price of one cent per quart would still leave the city a profit of \$177,500, after

paying interest at seven per cent, on an investment of \$500,000. He recommends that a fixed spread of four and a half cents per quart be maintained between buying and selling prices, both buying and selling prices being raised during seasons of shortage and reduced when the supply is plentiful. It is suggested that persons now peddling their own milk in the city should deliver their output to the city and devote their whole energies to production.

It is hardly likely that the city would establish a new plant and close the existing plants by refusing them a license unless an offer were first made to purchase the present plants. With this in view, Mr. Hughes has made an inspection and valuation of the two large plants which now supply most of the milk used in Winnipeg, the Crescent Creamery Company and the City Dairy Company, which have an output of 1,200 and 3,000 gallons a day, respectively. The City Dairy Company's plant is reported by Mr. Hughes to be constructed in a manner which ensures economical operation, and he values the plant at \$200,000 including \$27,720 for goodwill. The Crescent plant is reported to need remodelling, which would cost \$25,000. It is valued at \$480,945, including \$82,290 for goodwill.

### The Public Welfare

It is claimed by the advocates of the municipal system that both producers and consumers would benefit by the establishment of a publicly-owned and operated monopoly. The economies effected, it is claimed, would permit a higher price to the producer and a lower price to the consumer than those at present existing. In addition, the community would gain in health from having a pure milk supply at the lowest possible cost. Tuberculosis, typhoid, infantile diarrhoea and other communicable diseases that can be carried by milk would be reduced to a minimum through the control and inspection of the supply by the city health officer.

The sub-committee of the Winnipeg City council which was appointed to consider the matter, and which recommended the submission of the by-law to raise \$600,000 for the purpose, expresses the opinion that in the event of the existing plants being purchased no payment should be made for "good will."

### Canadian Bacon in England

The Canadian Trade Mission in London reports that the future of the Canadian bacon market in England is, in the opinion of importers and dealers, very bright, as the Canadian product is the best that is coming into the country and has gained the appreciation of the British public. All that remains for Canada to do is to maintain, or even improve upon her quality, and increase her quantity in order to develop a really extensive trade.

On examination of the import figures into Great Britain the following facts are of interest:

The total imports into Great Britain for 1913 were, approximately £17,000,000 for 1918 90,000,000 approximately a five fold increase.

The imports from Canada in 1913 were only £ 30,000 which increased in 1918 to nearly 15,000,000 or over 16 times the quantity.

In the meantime the imports from the United States in 1913 were a little over £ 6,000,000 and in 1918 74,000,000 or an increase of about 12 times.

This shows a remarkable record in the development of the Canadian trade. In the meantime the imports from Denmark in 1913 were over £ 8,000,000 and in 1918 had dropped to about 190,000.

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## Passages from Hansard

*Two More Extracts From Westerners' Speeches In the Budget Debate at Ottawa Last June*

**H**EREWITH are printed extracts from two more speeches made in the House, at Ottawa, during the debate on the Budget, in June last. J. F. Johnston, the member for the constituency of Last Mountain, Sask., said, in closing his speech on June 13, as officially reported in the shorthand record in Hansard:—

"I desire to place before the House a few figures to substantiate my arguments in respect to what is keeping people off the land and what, in my opinion, would be an inducement for some to go on it. Today we are spending millions of dollars in helping the returned men to settle on the land.

"The list I am about to read is compiled from that standpoint, and goes to show just what the returned man has to buy in establishing his home, and the import duties that he has to pay on the different commodities he requires. These figures were compiled before the Budget was introduced and will, therefore, be reduced to that extent.

### Some Household Levies

"First of all he must have a house, and the government helps him by charging him 32½ per cent. on his lumber, 42½ per cent. on window glass, 32½ per cent. on sashes and doors; and when his wife goes to furnish her bedroom she is taxed 37½ per cent. on dresser; 37½ per cent. on chairs, 27½ per cent. on looking glass, 37½ per cent. on bed, 42½ per cent. on counterpanes, 42½ per cent. on blankets, 42½ per cent. on pillow cases, 42½ per cent. on sheets, 42½ per cent. on comb and brush, 37½ per cent. on mattress, 40 per cent. on lamps, 40 per cent. on hairpins, 42½ per cent. on jewelry or any article of personal adornment, etc. This goes to show in part what the returned man today, working on the capital borrowed from this government, on which he has to pay interest, is charged in making his start on the land.

"I have another list here which shows the valuation of articles at point of entry, the duties thereon, etc.:

	Value	Cost at Factory.	for Customs.	Duty.	Cost f.o.b. pd.	Freight.	Profit on Winn. peg.	Added to selling duty.
Washer, wringer and basket stand	\$ 50.00	\$ 52.50	35%	\$ 15.38	\$ 22.00	\$ 71.28	\$ 4.60	\$ 22.88
1½ h.p. gasoline engine	39.75	41.75	35%	14.62	2.68	57.05	3.66	18.92
20-shoe D.D. drill	115.00	117.74	27½	32.30	8.02	115.40	8.10	40.48
16x16 disc harrow	49.50	50.68	27½	13.94	3.75	67.19	3.49	17.48
5-section boss harrow	18.00	18.42	27½	5.06	1.60	24.66	1.97	6.39
14-in. sulky plow	49.75	50.93	27½	14.00	3.91	67.66	3.50	17.58
14-in. gang plow	76.00	77.80	27½	21.40	4.91	102.31	5.35	26.71
Hayrake	39.60	41.58	27½	11.43	3.87	54.90	2.86	14.96
Mower	56.21	59.02	12½	7.38	5.86	69.45	1.85	8.23
Pump	10.40	10.40	37½	3.90	.69	14.99	.98	4.88
Top buggy	76.85	80.69	42½	34.30	5.25	116.40	8.58	42.88
Total added to selling price								
\$180.05								

Mr. BUTTS: "What is the date of that tariff?"

Mr. JOHNSTON: "I explained that these figures were taken from the tariff before the reductions were made."

Mr. BUTTS: "Before this government came into power?"

Mr. JOHNSTON: "No, before the Budget came down."

Mr. BUTTS: "How many years ago?"

Mr. JOHNSTON: "Last year. There are 11 articles and the total added to the selling price of these 11 articles amounts to \$180.05. Anyone can see that this is by no means a full list of articles that a homesteader starting in the smallest way has to buy. If there was no import duty this farmer's wife could purchase:—

A washer, wringer and basket stand	\$ 52.50
Freight	2.90
1½ h.p. gasoline engine	39.75
Freight	2.68
Top buggy	76.85
Freight	5.25
Total	
	\$181.33

"A top buggy may seem a luxury to some people in the eastern provinces, but the prairie wife should have a top buggy. Our distances are great, and I have known many a woman living 15, 20 or 25 miles from town having to ride over rough prairie trails in a lumber wagon because her husband could

not afford to buy a buggy in which to take her to town."

Mr. MORPHY: "The hon. gentleman says—just to take one article—that the duty on the hay-rake is \$8.23?"

Mr. JOHNSTON: "No, the duty on a hay-rake is \$11.48."

Mr. MORPHY: "Assuming that will the hon. gentleman tell me the life of a hay-rake?"

Mr. JOHNSTON: "It all depends on the man who is operating it. Some fellows can take it out and break it up in a day."

Mr. BUTTS: "A careful man will use it for ten years."

Mr. MORPHY: "What is the average life?"

Mr. JOHNSTON: "The average life of a hay-rake would be five to six years; with good housing and care a longer period."

Mr. BUTTS: "A dollar a year."

Mr. JOHNSTON: "That may be, but remember what all these dollars mean to a man who has very few of them when he is starting up. In conclusion, I would say that I am not satisfied with the Budget as presented by the minister of finance. First, because I find nothing in it to materially reduce the cost of living and thereby allay this terrible unrest. It leaves a heavy tax upon many of the necessities of life which the poor man is obliged to pay. It falls far short of the reduction in the tariff asked for in the platform which has been much talked about and which was gotten out by the Canadian Council of Agriculture."

### The Farmers' Platform

"The tariff reductions in that platform, Mr. Speaker, are what I believe the great majority of the people in those western prairie provinces desire and as their representative in this parliament in respect to these matters that is my platform. Out there in Saskatchewan the supporters of this platform are organizing and will be a power in this parliament. I believe that it would be in the interest not only of Western Canada but of all other parts

	Cost at Factory.	for Customs.	Duty.	Cost f.o.b. pd.	Freight.	Profit on Winn. peg.	Added to selling duty.
Washer, wringer and basket stand	\$ 50.00	\$ 52.50	35%	\$ 15.38	\$ 22.00	\$ 71.28	\$ 4.60
1½ h.p. gasoline engine	39.75	41.75	35%	14.62	2.68	57.05	3.66
20-shoe D.D. drill	115.00	117.74	27½	32.30	8.02	115.40	8.10
16x16 disc harrow	49.50	50.68	27½	13.94	3.75	67.19	3.49
5-section boss harrow	18.00	18.42	27½	5.06	1.60	24.66	1.97
14-in. sulky plow	49.75	50.93	27½	14.00	3.91	67.66	3.50
14-in. gang plow	76.00	77.80	27½	21.40	4.91	102.31	5.35
Hayrake	39.60	41.58	27½	11.43	3.87	54.90	2.86
Mower	56.21	59.02	12½	7.38	5.86	69.45	1.85
Pump	10.40	10.40	37½	3.90	.69	14.99	.98
Top buggy	76.85	80.69	42½	34.30	5.25	116.40	8.58
Total added to selling price							
\$180.05							

of Canada, if these reductions were made."

"Again, I do not believe that the minister of finance has gone far enough in this respect to the tax upon incomes. Looking at the list casually, the amount may seem large, but after all, who is going to pay this war debt if it is not the people with the large incomes? Surely, we want to get out from under it at some time and not forever continue to pay this tremendous amount of interest. The only way I see to curtail the interest and cut down the principal is to start now."

### Manitoba Member on Tariff

Fred L. Davis, the member for Neepawa, Man., said, in the course of the speech which he made on June 18:

"For my own part, I have with regret to depart from the government on this occasion. The promise, implied at least, is being held out to us that the tariff will be revised downwards. I get no explicit promise of it, I do not expect an explicit promise. Then I turn to the reductions contained in the Budget and weigh them out, and what am I bound to conclude?"

"In the first place, that the situation is one in which they cannot carry out that downward revision. It is going to be impossible next year to give us that, because this year and in past years they have not developed those areas of taxation which would enable

us now to shift the incidence of our tariff taxation. I think that is absolutely clear upon the face of it.

"Again, let us look at what has been done in the way of the reduction of duties, especially with regard to agricultural implements. Here the vested interests of the manufacturers of Canada has been the basis of action; the reduction of tariff has been bought from them, and the price is a reduction of freight rates. It is absolutely indefensible, as a matter of finance, to mix up tariffs with freights.

#### Not Real Tariff Reform

"The manner in which this duty on agricultural implements has been dealt with shows that the government is not headed toward a reform of the tariff in accordance with the demands of nineteen-twentieths of the people who sent me here and in line with my own political record in the past and what my own common sense suggests.

"Two of the men whom I last saw before I came back from my home last May, were the president of the Conservative Association and the gentleman who would have been the Conservative candidate at the last election had we not had Union government. They both told me that this question must be pressed to a finish; that we must not be slow to demand a reform which, in the West as well as in the East, is fundamental to reconstruction.

#### The Duty on Cement

"Why was there not an absolute elimination of the duty on cement, especially in view of the fact that the capitalization of the cement merger is largely water?—I won't say what proportion. We are told by everybody that the cement people are well able to go into the markets of the world and take care of themselves; yet the people are still charged a duty of eight cents a barrel on cement. The manner in which the government has dealt with this cement business is an indication of its intentions.

"The cement business is absolutely able to stand upon its own feet, but it is not being asked to do so; it, too, must be protected. How must I judge, then, of the future intentions of the government with regard to the tariff if that is the line which they take now? As to the question of oils, perhaps the western members asked what was not perfectly in line with principle. I think that the farmer ought to pay taxation upon operating costs just as well as anyone else, but it is a severe tax. They asked for a reduction of the duty largely because consumers of oil in Canada are in the hands of the oil trusts of the United States, and they did not see any reason why the imposition of duties should be used as a pretext for the raising of the price to Canadian consumers.

#### Wool, Cotton and Leather Goods

"I now come to the question of the duties on wool, cotton and leather goods. You will understand that we asked that the duties be taken off only the commoner varieties of these goods, and that a limited reduction be made a matter involving, perhaps, a \$3,000,000 reduction of revenue, which would, undoubtedly, have been made up twice over by reason of the increased revenue derived from the importation of larger quantities of that class of goods.

"This would have done something to reduce the cost of living. Here are some significant figures which I got together recently for purposes of comparison.

"In the United States, out of an importation of \$225,000,000 worth of wool, \$189,000,000 was free of duty, \$26,000,000 dutiable, and \$9,000,000 was collected by way of duties thereon.

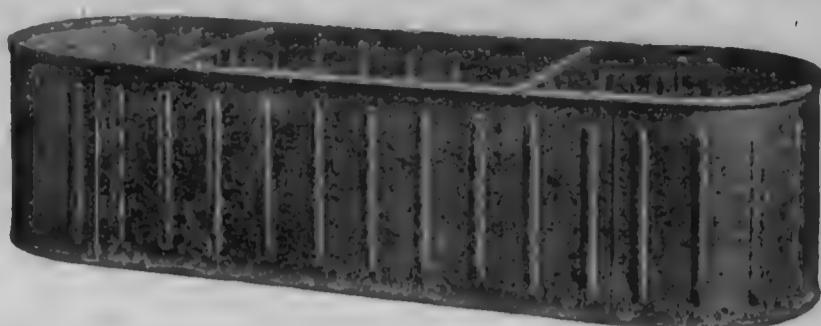
"In Canada, out of an importation valued at \$30,000,000, \$6,000,000 was free, and we collected about \$6,500,000 by way of customs duties upon the remainder.

"Do you wonder, therefore, that in Canada we are paying \$18 or \$19 per capita in tariff taxation, while last year the people of United States paid only \$1.65 per capita?

"The finance minister said this afternoon that we cannot raise our income taxes beyond what they are in United States. But you cannot induce people to come here and live here if you ask them to pay from ten to 15 times as

Continued on Page 30

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## Education for Moral Character

*Educational Preparedness and Organization Needed to Fight Illiteracy and Slip-Shod Thinking—By C. K. Newcombe*

By a lightning flash, the war revealed unsuspected strength and weakness in our social structure. The advent of peace has shown the truth of these revelations. The war followed a period of unexampled growth in material wealth. During this period of high living and plain thinking, our standards were changing and our ideals shifting, not always for the better.

But now the common virtues are again exalted. Honor, industry and thrift are qualities to be developed if the race is to endure. Educational preparedness is the word. As we organized to meet the Hun, so must we organize to fight illiteracy and the vice of slip-shod thinking. And education must be not only of the head and hand, but also of the heart—it must be not only intellectual and technical, but also moral and spiritual.

It is a truism to state that as society becomes more complex it requires more and more of the school. It demands that the school perform those functions of instruction and training which have hitherto been performed incidentally and informally through life itself. With the breakdown of the apprentice system, the institution which had hitherto confined itself to mathematics and the humanities, was so developed and adapted as to take on the great task of vocational education.

The demand now grows apace that the schools bear a greater share than before of the work of moral education. A great national conference meets this month in Winnipeg to consider the question, and perhaps it may not be amiss to set forth the problem involved, what means at present exist for its solution, and what methods may be further devised for the purpose.

### Loss of Sense of Responsibility

The problem differs in town and country. The daily chores of the farm home inculcate a sense of responsibility the value of which cannot be overestimated. The city boy no longer carries water from well or stream, cuts wood for the household fire, gathers the eggs, or milks the cow. He finds his water in the tap ready to be turned on, his fuel in the gas main or cellar, his eggs brought up crates from the store, and the milk left daily at his door by the milkman. He knows not enough of the real value of labor, and has been cheated of his share of a race experience, of the great primitive struggle with the elements, the fight for food and shelter. This deprivation makes doubly difficult the task of the urban teacher, and is the real reason why leaders of city life are perennially recruited from the farm.

In contrast with this lack of means of training we find standards of moral education steadily rising to meet the larger demands of democracy. The populous groups of great cities bring out problems unknown in the isolated regions of the pioneer. Temptations rise in more insidious guise. The demon, rum, has been dethroned. Little courage is now required to say "no." Sexual vice, too common in the theatre of war, is generally frowned down upon, but private rapacity and corporate greed are everywhere rampant. War begets the spirit of self-sacrifice, but it also begets the sinister spirit of the profiteer.

### The Sin of the Group

The common sins of yesterday were the sins of the individual against the moral code and against humanity. These we can, and do, hunt down and punish. The sin of today is the sin of group against group, and group against public. This passes by unnoticed and unchecked. The untrained moral sense

is too dull to perceive it.

It is with us as it was in the day of old Juvenal, before Rome fell. "Pecunia non olet"—There is no taint to money once acquired; and "Virtus lan-dator et alget"—Worth is praised but shivers in threadbare garb. Plato's immortal conflict still goes on and still calls for marvellous vigilance, and now, more than ever before, we need instruction in the real values of life.

What are the schools doing to meet this problem? Go into any of them. Watch the institution at work. Certain subjects are being taught—arithmetic, reading, history, geography, and the like. Recitations are being conducted. Perhaps a period is given to hand work of some description; the boy with chisel and saw, the girl with rolling-pin or needle. Recess comes with its games, and again to books. "For what good?" you ask, the day's work done, "what moral instruction here?" Yet throughout the day, if the teacher be competent, the children have lived in an orderly, disciplined world, where honest industry meets its reward, where obedience is the rule of law, where righteousness is exalted, where the various forms of dishonesty are scourged and scorned, and where, not too obviously, literature and history point the moral and adorn the tale, with perhaps a bible reading and simple prayer in the last half hour of the day. Not altogether ineffective this, or without result, as witness 50,000 graves across the sea.

### Inadequate for Future Demands

But is this moral education now received in school and home adequate for the socialization of the individual? The answer, as the parliamentary gentlemen say, is in the negative.

The pressure of the world without is constantly exerted. The teachings of the street, of business, of the various social organizations which go to make up our life, and into which our children enter very early, often run sharply counter to the ideal.

Then the school itself often encourages the wrong type. The pale student devoting all his time and energy to his books, grinding for the sake of the grind, is of the same type as the miser and the self-seeker. Yet many teachers give him undue praise and encouragement, while the "bad boy" who suffers from nothing so much as overplus of energy, is given the quick right and the heavy boot, or shown the open door.

This is the fault of the teacher, and therefore the fault of ourselves. Canadians are loud in lip service of education, but our lip service is hypocrisy. We do not recognize the value of a teacher. The work does not attract such men as we find in the great schools of England, where the calling is honored and rewarded as we reward bank magnates and railroad wreckers. Our teachers are a migrant crew. More than one-fourth of our country schools are in charge of persons of meagre education and no professional training. Others are closed because not even these are available. Yet no school can give moral training, or much else, unless dominated by a strong and competent personality.

Teaching must cease to be the Cinderella of the professions, and the teacher in his community becomes less like a mooley ox among horned cattle, if progress is to be made.

### Better Teachers and Better Development

Along with better teachers may come the study of sociology and economics, with well-chosen outlines in history leading to the development of a civic sense, and an appreciation of group morality. Good teaching of civics will be a potent influence for good, but good teaching of civics



implies a skilled and competent teacher. Better teachers and better courses of study are obvious modes of improvement. But educational progress is slow as a glacier. It results from the laborious method of trial and error, or the dynamic force of a Rousseau, a Froebel, or a Spener. Tradition, sentiment, rule of thumb, temporizing compromise, all hold us back.

Some day we hope that educational processes will be studied by methods truly scientific. So far, we in Canada have had to depend upon the results obtained elsewhere, and particularly in the United States, where the work of a great central bureau is amplified by the beneficence of private foundations. But conditions vary, and conclusions regarding one system are often not easily applied to another. Canada should provide and maintain for research in education, the most fruitful of all the benefits that age can confer upon youth.

### Passages from Hansard

Continued from Page 37

much by way of duty upon these goods as they would pay if they lived in the United States, because no natural obstacle prevents their returning to the country whence they came.

#### A Comparison with the States

"Let us look for a moment at the duties upon cotton goods. Of course, the United States produce a great deal of their cotton, but their total importation was about \$81,000,000, and ours was about \$56,000,000, because we have to buy a great deal of our raw material. Of that raw material about \$21,000,000 came in free, but we pay a duty of \$8,000,000 on about \$35,000,000. The United States, as I say, have their own raw material, but they import some special kinds of material for their own purposes, and of the \$81,000,000 worth of cotton and cotton goods which they imported, \$38,000,000 were free and \$43,000,000 dutiable, the customs revenue from this source amounting to about \$14,000,000. It must be remembered that United States duties are not on a flat rate basis, as ours are, they are not, for instance, 25 per cent. upon all classes of a given commodity, the duties are scaled from five per cent. upwards—seven-and-a-half per cent., ten per cent., ten-and-a-half per cent. and so on, so that the dearer the goods, the higher the duty, and vice versa. I cannot see why that principle is not a good one to introduce into our own tariff."

#### One More Comparison

"With regard to leather goods, the comparison is yet more striking. In the United States, of an importation valued at about \$22,000,000, \$14,000,000 was free and \$8,000,000 dutiable. In Canada none of the importation is free; the \$9,000,000 worth is dutiable. If the principle enunciated by the finance minister is right, that we cannot raise our income tax above what it is in United States, how can we expect to retain population when we impose duties which are ten, 12, or 15 times as high as the duties upon similar articles in United States? Our government are conscious of the fact that capital is mobile and that it is free to move out, but they forget that labor is just as mobile and just as free to move out. This is one of the things that has been retarding the growth of Canada."

#### Conflicting Orders

Pat was employed at the National Iron Company but had proven inefficient and had been discharged three times by his employer. However, each Monday morning found him at his place in the shop. Finally his employer sent a typewritten letter to Pat notifying him of his dismissal. The next morning Pat failed to appear to work and the employer felt that he had finally gotten rid of him. However, on the morning of the sixth day after his discharge, Pat was again at his place in the shop.

"How's this?" exclaimed his employer. "Didn't you get my letter discharging you?"

"Sure Oi did," said Pat. "On the inside of the envelope it said Oi was fired, but on the outside it said 'Return in five days to the National Iron Works,' so here Oi am."

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## Church Developments

How Labor Churches and Community Churches have Risen—By Rev. Dr. S. G. Bland

**A**s the West goes today, Canada will go tomorrow. The West is the hot bed where the new ideas get their start. He who wishes to catch some glimpse of the future Canada in its political, social, or religious life will do well to study the three prairie provinces.

In the church life of western Canada there are today two new movements that are significant. One of these, and the most recent, is the Labor Church.

The Labor Church had its origin in Winnipeg rather more than a year ago. Deprived of his church because of views which, though not officially heterodox, were resented by a majority of the official board, the Rev. William Ivens began to hold religious services in a hall of the Labor Temple. The association of religion with the Labor movement was not sympathetically regarded by the revolutionary or Marxian wing of Labor men, and the Labor Church was not maintained without opposition from within the Labor ranks, as well as suspicion and hostility from without. Part of the year theatres were denied to it, and a convenient and adequate place of meeting could not be obtained. Mr. Ivens, however, persevered, supported by a loyal group, not all Labor men; and with the great strike of last May came a remarkable development. The mass of the striking workers seemed to gravitate naturally to the meetings of the Labor Church as a sort of rallying centre. No hall or theatre was any longer adequate. Men and women gathered by thousands in the Victoria Park. Nor did the interest in the Labor Church cease with the termination of the strike. It is a very remarkable and very significant fact that though the majority of the Winnipeg ministers seemed to sympathize rather with the Citizens' Committee than with the strikers, and in some cases the churches were opened as recruiting halls for the volunteer army which was, if necessary, to suppress the strikers by force, the effect was not to turn the workers away from religion. Whatever the psychological explanation, Winnipeg Labor men and women have turned to religion as never before. With the close of the strike Labor Churches sprang up like magic. There was but one before the strike; now there are nine, the Central Church meeting in the Columbia theatre and eight branches in St. James, West Kildonan, Weston, Fort Rouge, Norwood, Elmwood, Morse Place and Transcona.

#### What Will the Future Bring?

No formal constitution has yet been adopted, nor any creed. There will be both, no doubt; but it may safely be predicted that the creed will be a short and simple, and comprehensive one. There is what may be called an understanding. All of every sort of religious faith are welcome, who seek the establishment on the earth of an era of justice, truth and love.

Each branch is organized, and the whole group of churches is managed by an executive council, composed of representatives from each of the group.

There is a secretary and an organizer, who are expected to give their whole time to the work. Classes are being held in religion and economics to train leaders, and Sunday Schools will be started in the near future.

The future of the Labor Church tempts one, if not to prophecy, at least to speculation. There are indications that it will spread to other western cities. I do not doubt, myself, that with a little effort at propaganda, Labor Churches might arise in all the large manufacturing centres of the Dominion, and I think it would be helpful to Labor and helpful to the older churches if they did.

The Labor Church may be a class church, but so, unfortunately, are large numbers of the other churches. Sectarian all the churches are. We have no truly Catholic Church as yet, a church where all disciples of Christ can feel at home. Meanwhile, in this divided and fractional condition of the church, the Labor Church may be of great value.

It would seem to be the natural seed bed of those new sociological ideas and ideals which do not always find a hearty welcome and a vigorous propagation in the older churches. These new ideas are, some of us believe, in their final and sifted form destined to capture the older churches; are indeed visibly capturing them, especially the younger ministers, and not the younger only. But the older churches were not organized to express or spread these ideas, and the adaption of the old machinery, in some cases, is a rather slow and difficult job. Labor churches organized expressly to establish thoroughgoing democracy and brotherhood will react helpfully and powerfully on the older churches.

#### To Fill a Need that is Felt

And till the great human church appears where men will cease to be conscious of differences of rank and wealth, or perhaps, where such differences will have largely disappeared, it is a right and a good thing that working people in our cities should have churches of their own, where they neither feel abashed and depressed by association with people vastly better off, better dressed, better housed than themselves, and vastly of more account in the management of the church; nor are hived off in mission churches dependent on the bounty of richer churches.

Working people want a church of their own. That is the fundamental impulse in this new movement. A church which will express their ideas and meet their needs, which they will control and support. And till we are ready for the Christian society and the truly Christian church it would seem to be a good thing that such a feeling should find expression.

The Labor Church is going to extinguish that foolish idea that the workers are not religious. Jesus found them, of all classes, the most religious, and there is no reason to think that conditions have changed in that respect since. It will be an unspeakably precious contribution the Labor Church will make to Christendom, if it shows us a Christianity springing from the workers, moulded and inspired by their struggles, their sorrows, their aspirations, and their hopes. Perhaps, of all the forms of Christianity that have yet appeared, that may prove to be the one nearest to the Christianity of Jesus Himself. Labor Churches in their present form will not be permanent. None of our present churches will be permanent, but of the ultimate church we may say confidently this at least, that in it all will be workers and all will be brothers.

#### The Community Church

The other significant church movement in western Canada is the Community Church. All doubts of any who have doubted the triumph of church union in the West have surely by this time disappeared. Whatever form that union may ultimately take, one thing is clear, the people of the West have done with denominationalism. What is left of it is only a shell. It is no longer vital. All people living in the West, of course, are not yet western people. All have not caught the spirit of the West, but the spirit of the West abhors denominationalism, and is utterly wearied of a state of things in which people in a community anxious to get together in the interest of the community find themselves hopelessly sectionized by the one element in the common life that, above all others, should mean unity, whether by the union of the three churches that have been so long negotiating, or by a larger union, or conceivably in some other fashion, western Canada, and eventually eastern Canada, is going to find its way to the Community Church. We are learning to play together; we shall learn to work together; and underlying and inspiring all others getting together, we must learn to worship together.

But Labor Churches and Community Churches are only pioneers of a greater and better thing. We shall never have a church which will sweep in the great

mass of the non-churchgoing (who are probably as naturally religious as most of the churchgoing); we shall never have a church which will command the enthusiastic loyalty of the present churchgoers till we have what we feel is a Canadian Church, in its creed and constitution and worship and activities, fashioned by Canadians to meet Canadian needs and to express Canadian convictions and Canadian ideals. One swallow does not make a summer, nor do two; but when one swallow appears the warm days and the great host of swallows are not far away.

He who looks carefully at the Labor Church and Community Church cannot fail to see behind them the outline of that simple, elastic, comprehensive, democratic, practical, deeply and wholeheartedly Christian kind of Christianity, the advent of which will mean that Canada at last has found her unity and her soul.

Toronto.

#### A Labor Platform

The platform of the Independent Labor Party in Ontario is as follows:—

- Free and compulsory education—free education in all institutions supported by the government.

Free text-books.

The public ownership of all public utilities and natural sources of wealth.

Nationalization of banking and credit systems.

Direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall.

Gradual elimination of unearned increment through increasing taxation.

Equal pay for equal work.

Abolition of property qualifications for all municipal offices.

Abolition of all election deposits.

Proportional representation with grouped constituencies.

That adequate equal pensions be granted to all disabled soldiers, either officers or men, or their widows and dependents.

Pensions for mothers with dependent children.

Old age pensions.

Creation of national reserves of coal and timber.

We believe that performance is better than promise, and we rest our claim for the support of the workers on the general declaration that we stand for the industrial freedom of those who toil, and the political liberation of those who for so long have been denied justice.

#### Manitoba Section

Continued from Page 10  
the activities of every local within the bounds.

Both by the board and the district convention the imminent question of political action ought to be definitely and fully discussed. The movement has always been "in politics" so far as seeking constantly to influence governmental action. The methods of past years, resolutions, petitions, deputations and general propaganda have not succeeded in appreciably affecting Dominion policy. It is imperative that Dominion policy be modified. The present fiscal system is continuing to do things which the rural population cannot tolerate.

1. To place an artificial handicap upon agriculture by compelling it to pay tribute to other industries.

2. To build up—or rather to pack in—a congested and unstable urban population at the expense of the production through which alone Canada can attain stable financial conditions and at the expense of that comfortable and satisfying rural life which must be a basal factor in our future prosperity.

3. To fail to provide any means of revenue through which the tremendous burden confronting the Canadian nation may be borne.

There is every reason to believe that our people are convinced that we are absolutely up against the necessity of sending our own men representing our platform to the House of Commons in order to secure results. Every district should see to it that the facts are known and that they are considered in the light of the possibilities for the particular constituency. Full and clear understanding and purposeful discussion is the prime necessity. Then action—action—action, will be the secret of success. Districts must do their duty.



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Salted Calf Hides 55c-65c Prime Seneca Root \$1.30

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# The Countrywoman

## Canadian Fruit Overseas

HERE has come word from London, that Great Britain is ready to take all the canned fruit which Canadian canners can ship there. Great Britain became acquainted with Canadian canned fruit during the war, and found it good. It is said that the excellence and diversity of the product has been a revelation to the people there. It is pointed out by those who are in touch with the distribution of this fruit that 50 per cent. of it is sold to restaurants where careful grading is essential, thus making it necessary in the very near future to have government inspection as a guarantee of quality.

The latest returns from the customs department are those for the four months ending July 31, 1919, and give the value of exports of canned fruits at \$707,846. For the same period in 1917 the exports were \$31,279; and in 1918, \$309,742. On canned fruits coming from the United States there is a duty of two-and-a-half cents per pound, and one-and-three-quarter cents per pound on that coming from Great Britain. Since only \$7,387 worth of canned fruit was imported from Great Britain during the four months, it is easily seen that the British preference in this case serves about the same purpose as the British preference of five per cent. on threshing machines. Who ever saw operating in Canada a threshing machine of British manufacture?

The exports of canned fruit are increasing, partly due to the war no doubt, but nevertheless the despatch referred to above indicates that there is a very tenable market for Canadian canned goods in Great Britain, a fact which will not be permitted to escape either the Canadian canners or the Canadian Trade Commission.

Low tariff advocates maintain that when an industry has reached the point where it is in a position to seek after export business, there is no longer any need of a protective tariff. The "infant" has grown and can then stand upon its own feet. In these days one cannot pick up a financial newspaper of any description without finding one or more cases of increasing exports of Canadian manufactured products. No one in Canada would be satisfied to have manufacturers stop expanding their business when the point of beginning to export has been reached. The more exports the less chance there is of an unfavorable trade balance, and the more opportunity all the people of Canada may have to enjoy those things which must be imported. But thinking persons certainly object to any bolstering up of an industry by the protective tariff when it has demonstrated so conclusively by enlarging export business that the tariff is an unnecessary additional extraction of money from the Canadian consumer.

## Joint Bank Accounts

In every family sooner or later comes up the question of who shall hold the purse strings. It isn't always settled amicably as even the files of The Grain Growers' Guide will show. Frequently one of the two, and in 99 per cent. of the cases it is father, has charge of the family income. If mother is hesitant about asking for money she does without rather than go through the unpleasant ordeal.

Joint bank accounts are solving the difficulty for those who make enquiry. Rarely, however, does the bank clerk suggest a joint account, simply because it does not occur to him to do so. At a recent convention of the publicity men of the financial firms in America, this question was discussed by D. McEachern, of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Co., in an address entitled, *Gingering Up the Savings Department*. Here is what Mr. McEachern says:

"Wherever the joint account system has been used it has been found a success. It is a convenience to depositors and causes little extra work to the savings department staff. Institutions which extensively advertise the joint account find they are combining a much appreciated service feature with a

business-getting and a business-holding force. Women are no longer content to allow the family purse or the family savings account to wholly remain in the possession of the nominal head of the household. The joint account steps into the breach and amicably solves this financial problem in many households. By its adoption, funds on deposit may be added to or withdrawn at any time by either of two parties or by any one of two or more parties. In the event of the death of one the money automatically belongs to the survivor or survivors without recourse to any form of legal procedure.

"A joint account is opened in this fashion: 'John Jones or Mary Jones or either or the survivor,' and for purposes of protection to all concerned the signatures of both are secured on a card on which appears a declaration reading as follows:

"We hereby declare that all moneys which are or may hereafter be deposited in above savings account are held by us on a joint tenancy, and are payable in the event of death of either of us to the survivor, and we hereby agree and direct that all such moneys may be legally paid to and received by either of us on a cheque or receipt signed only by such individual, and that such payment shall discharge The... (institution's name)... from all liability whatsoever in connection with the moneys paid."

"The above wording is widely used, but, of course, it may be varied if thought advisable. A growing tendency has been noticed to use this joint sav-

ing account privilege to dispose of funds after death—in this way saving much inconvenience, together with the delay and expense attendant upon the probating of a will."

"If the children need reproofing it must be done before the teacher or left undone as many prefer, the result being that the children get beyond one, and you vow that the next time you take the teacher there will be two moons in the sky.

"No matter what time the family has breakfast, be it early or late, the teacher comes down just enough after that everything will have to be warmed again. Again, although they have rooms of their own, you will find their coats, sweaters, gloves, rubbers and books littered from the kitchen up. How I boil when I have to pick up after them! Yet they are fully grown and I dare say would be 'peev'd' if one were to mention their untidiness.

"I am sure if teachers would pay a little more attention to these little things that it would go a long way in solving what already appears to be a serious problem."

This writer is speaking from experience, and one evidently dearly bought. She concludes with this illuminating thought, "My name and address are not for publication. I have boarded too many school-teachers."

## Health Department Active

Manitoba Department of Public Health, under the commissionership of

bourne municipality; Miss A. Hollingsworth, Carman; Miss E. Muma and Miss R. Long, not yet given territory; Miss E. Kellet, Dauphin; Miss J. V. Goulet and Miss R. McClung, not yet given territory; Miss M. Miller, St. James; Miss E. M. Hastings, Portage la Prairie; Miss W. Hawkins, Brandon; Miss M. Foley, Rockwood municipality; Miss M. A. Lovell, Portage la Prairie; Miss R. Comrie, Macdonald municipality and Grey municipality; Miss E. Spratt, East Kildonan municipality and St. Paul municipality; Miss L. de Lisle, St. Boniface; Miss M. Mill, not yet given territory; Miss R. Livingstone, Roblin municipality; and Miss E. C. McInnes, Virden.

Miss E. Russell was appointed to be superintendent of nurses and Miss A. E. Wells to be travelling supervisor, both appointments to date back to July 1, 1919.

## Enlisting Women's Help

It doesn't seem to be sufficient for women to tell them in a general way that they are a part of this new political movement. They have for so long been excluded from active participation in public affairs that it must be somewhat difficult to at once assume their full responsibility. However, by a little encouragement and help from those more experienced and from the various officials, women may be won 100 per cent. strong for the movement which so vitally affects the interests of all peoples, but more especially those upon the land.

The following letter was sent by W. F. Broadstock, secretary-treasurer of the U.F.A. Political District Association of the West Edmonton constituency, to all the local secretaries. It is a gratifying indication that some personal solicitation for the help of women is to be undertaken, and must bring the desired results:

"Dear Sir or Madam,

"We find that locals with a fair percentage of women members, are very much alive and very active in U.F.A. matters. If you have any women members you will be well aware of this fact; if you have not, try and interest the women of your locality, get them to join you, and it will only be a short time before you realize how much you have benefited.

"We need all the farm women we can get to join us; inasmuch as they are now co-partners with us in political matters; inasmuch as woman's intuition often goes farther than man's logic; and inasmuch as many matters of public welfare are closely connected with women, and, therefore, can be better understood by women. We, therefore, need the help of every woman in our efforts to better the conditions for the farmers throughout this country.

"So we ask you to make a special effort to get all, if possible, and at any rate as many as you possibly can, of the women of your community to join your local. We are quite sure you will never regret taking such a step.

"If you have a sufficient number of women in your locality to form a U.F.W.A. local, it would probably be wise to encourage the formation of such a local, where the women could discuss matters that affected women only; and if their meeting could be held at the same time and place as the U.F.A., it would be possible to hold joint meetings when there were important matters to discuss.

"Hoping to hear that you have been successful in interesting the women of your locality in our movement, and wishing you every success."

"W. F. BROADSTOCK, secretary."

## Not Like Mother Made

Johnny and his mother were dining with a friend. The first course was chicken soup with macaroni in it. The hostess watched Johnny as he sat quietly gazing into his plate. Finally she asked: "Why don't you eat your soup, Johnny?"

"I don't care for it, please, ma'am."

"But your mamma said you liked chicken soup."

"I do like mamma's chicken soup, but she don't put windpipes in it."



Making Their Own Hats.  
Miss Blackburn, of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture Extension Service, Teaching to a Class of Girls a Lesson in Millinery, at Gladstone, Man.

ings account privilege to dispose of funds after death—in this way saving much inconvenience, together with the delay and expense attendant upon the probating of a will."

## Not All Housewives' Fault

One of our readers takes issue with an editorial entitled *The Teacher Question*, appearing in The Guide of September 24, wherein we dealt with the difficulty the rural teacher has in securing boarding accommodation. She says, "I really don't think that anyone is so over-worked, or that help is so scarce in the home, that one cannot board the teacher. One more room to do, or one more mouth to fill when you have to do rooms and get meals for others isn't any great problem. But there is trouble elsewhere. I have often thought that it would be a good idea if there were a course in the normal school on, shall we call it 'teacher etiquette'?"

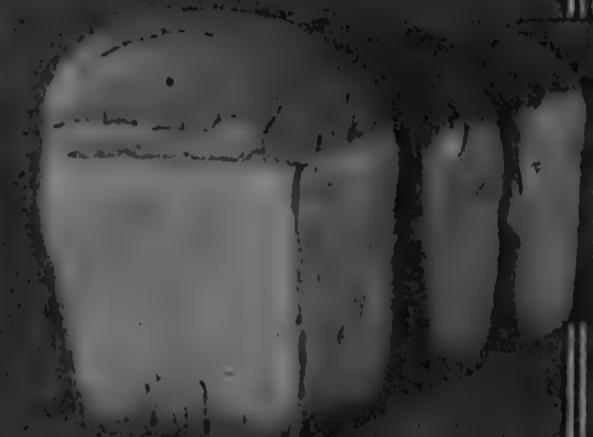
"In the article in The Guide it was mentioned that the average schoolteacher after a flogging day's work did not relish housework. What about the over-tired housekeeper? When she is busy getting supper for a hungry crowd, and attending at the same time to her children who have been absent all day, in comes the teacher, and sits down right in the path the housewife must travel so often in the process of

Dr. M. Stewart Fraser, whose address is Law Courts Building, Winnipeg, has now 29 nurses on its staff, and expects to have more in the near future. These nurses are serving in a triple capacity, the public schools within the municipality, the municipal council and the provincial government, and their salaries are borne by all three. Everywhere they have been invited to work their success has been unqualified. In fact so signal has been their success, and so much are they a part of the community, that this one incident will suffice to illustrate. Dr. Fraser contemplated moving a nurse from one municipality to another after two years service in that community. Immediately the ratepayers learned of his intention a delegation of some 13 men waited upon Dr. Fraser in his office, to tell him that the nurse in question was in their municipality to stay, or they would know the reason why. Dr. Fraser said that while he looked every way for the door and wasn't sure if he would be permitted to walk out of it again, the incident was really one of the finest expressions of commendation which his nursing service had received.

Just recently 17 new nurses have been gazetted to the staff of the health department. They are as follows: Miss C. Thorvaldson, St. James; Miss A. W. Pike, Brandon; Miss R. Vidal, West-

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# Farm Womens' Clubs

## Good for Riceton!

THE Riceton Grain Growers decided to include the women in their organization and made arrangements to have the district director, Mrs. Ida McNeal, visit us on April 2. The roads were in bad shape, and only a small crowd was present. Mrs. McNeal spoke interestingly of all topics connected with the Women G.G., outlined the plan of organization, also the different lines of work taken up by the Women's Sections throughout the province. She impressed all with the importance of the women taking their place politically. Her talk on Labor-saving Devices for the Farm Home, was very interesting. Officers were elected and we adjourned, each with the determination to bring in as many members as possible to the general meeting the following Friday. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. E. B. Moats; vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Rice; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. N. Swanson.

At the general meeting, April 7, 11 women were taken in as members. The question of membership fees for the women was taken up and although there was quite a discussion, the majority voted in favor of the women paying \$5.00, as that is the fee for the men (in our local) and the women join the same organization, with the same rights and the power to vote. Next it was moved, seconded and carried, that after the Central fees were taken out the women should be allowed to handle the balance of their membership fees in their own treasury, along with any other money they might acquire through their work as the Women's Section. It was also voted to include the village women as social members.

Spring work coming on, we did not hold our first meeting of the Women's Section until May 30. At this meeting a board of directors was appointed consisting of Mrs. John Mohr, Mrs. W. A. Purvis and Mrs. A. Hendrickson. It was decided by vote to hold our separate meetings every two weeks, on Wednesdays. We also voted to serve no lunch except on special occasions. At the close, the officers and directors met and arranged a program on the topic, Co-operation Between Home and School, for the next meeting.

At this meeting, June 10, we found it necessary to postpone our program on schools and take up plans for the G.G. picnic, the date having been set for June 26. We first took in new members, bringing our number up to 16. Committees were appointed to arrange for the picnic, which was a grand success. The women of our community proved, beyond all expectations, their interest and their willingness to help. The men erected and conducted a booth, which proved popular as well as profitable. They had also arranged a baseball tournament and a program of sports. Meantime a Baby Show was held in the rest room, which had been fixed up by the women in the G.G. Hall. Dr. McIntosh, of Lang, and a nurse from Dr. Seymour's department, in Regina, were in charge, and the babies were examined and graded and prizes awarded. Mothers were glad of this chance to get suggestions on the condition of their little ones. This was the first attempt at holding anything of this kind in Riceton, and we hope to do more along the same line another year. An excellent supper was served by the women, after which all enjoyed a short program. Rev. N. J. Stewart had been secured for the address. His talk was a strong and forceful one on the work of the Social Service Department, after which a good musical program was enjoyed. Riceton had had one of its biggest days. Everyone had had a good time, which was the real object of the picnic. Now that all the expenses are paid we have close to \$200, which the local has voted to be turned over to the Women's Section. So we have a nice little "nest egg" with which to carry on our work of helping to better the community.

Our first efforts are to be along the line of better schools. With this in view we have had two very good meetings and we hope to be able to do some

definite good before school opens. Four schools are located in the district taken in by our section, and we are most interested in sanitary conditions, supervised noon-hour and play, and in well-equipped play-grounds. We now have a membership of 19 and many prospective members soon to be added.—Mrs. E. N. Swanson, secretary, W.G.G.A., Riceton, Sask.

## Latham Homemakers

The Latham Homemakers have not reported since March, when we held our annual meeting. Our president, Mrs. Hill, remained in office, but our secretary-treasurer resigned, having been in office since the club was organized in 1915. At the March meeting, Mrs. Hill offered her home for a party to welcome home Albert Herbert, one of our soldiers, but owing to the stormy weather, this did not take place. During March we sent a petition to Ottawa asking for the removal of all tariff. The April meeting was held at the home of Mrs. West, where we decided to give each returned soldier two pairs of socks. We decided also to send for five more dressing cases. This makes six, as we gave Albert Herbert one.

In May we met at Mrs. Ponton's. The club is to have a reception and present the dressing cases. For the June meeting, the club met at Mrs. John Morris'. It was decided that our reception would be on the 12th, at seven o'clock, to be held at Mrs. Gordon's lawn. First, there was supper, when three cases and two pairs of socks to three boys were presented. The other boys were not present. Mrs. Hill read an address of welcome, and after supper we had songs, speeches, etc.

On June 16, the club gave another party for a boy who returned unexpectedly. Having no dressing cases on hand, we gave him \$10. A lunch of sandwiches, cake and ice cream was served. At Mrs. Lunch's, in July, so few members were present that no business was discussed. Some photographs of the group were taken. At Mrs. Morris' in August a special event took place. The club gave one of its members, Miss Elsie Morris, a shower of china and other useful articles. Miss Morris is leaving to be married. The club will miss her very much.

Since March the club has given nine

dressing cases at \$10 each; has presented two boys with \$10 each, and has contributed \$25 to the Saskatchewan sanatorium. We also gave our Red Cross bedspread to the sanatorium, and two pairs of socks to each of nine returned men.—Mrs. Menzies, sec.-treas., Latham Homemakers' Club, Sask.

## Plan Social Evenings

Our first meeting of the year 1919 was held at Mrs. R. Stephenson's, January 10. At this meeting we planned on having a miscellaneous sale some time late in the spring after the busy time was over. Owing to there being many cases of "flu" through the neighborhood we were unable to have a meeting in February. Not until March 27 were we able to have one, which was held at the home of Mrs. John Myers, and well attended. We next met at the home of Mrs. George Low, May 8. At this meeting we made plans for giving a ten-cent tea, sale of home-cooking and a general social afternoon on May 24. Mr. and Mrs. Adam gave us the use of their lawn for this purpose. A large crowd gathered and a real good time was had. We took in \$105.80, but our expenses were heavy as we cleared but \$60.15, which was used for community church work. June 12, we met at the home of Mrs. Puffer, a good number of members and visitors was present, and we had a most interesting meeting. Several discussions arose, one on temperance, which proved very interesting. Mrs. R. Elliott gave an interesting and instructive paper on the Farmers' Platform.

On July 1 we had our sale in connection with picnic, which consisted principally of home-sewing, mostly aprons, which were sold very readily, and as many more could have been sold. We also sold lunch. The sale of goods and lunch totalled \$50.35. We had no meetings in July owing to several being away for holidays and others too busy to get out. We next met August 14, with our president, Mrs. J. McDaniel, and only a small attendance. In the busy time it is hard for some to go far as some of us are ten miles apart, and in summer we try to reach all those farthest apart and leave those nearest Central for winter when roads are bad, so no one has the long distance to go then. Our next meeting was held

at Mrs. Keslich's home, September 11, with a good attendance. At this meeting we decided to give social evenings at the different homes during the fall and part of the winter, or perhaps all winter if the weather is not too severe. These will be either every Friday evening or every other Friday evening. Mrs. Elliott is giving the first evening, which will be September 19.—Mrs. John Myers, secretary, Trenton, W.S.G.G.A., Sask.

## Plumbridge New Local

The ladies of the Red Cross Society of Plumbridge and vicinity, who had been doing much needed work during the war, decided after the signing up of the armistice, to form a Women's Section of the Tyner local, and after careful and deliberate consideration, wrote to headquarters in Regina for a copy of the grain growers' constitution, by which they were guided in forming their association. A meeting was called and the following ladies became the charter members of the Women's Section of Tyner local. Mrs. A. H. Houston, president; Mrs. D. Rowley, vice-president; Mrs. J. Case, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. Reid, Mrs. Wm. McTaggart, Mrs. A. Adolph, were appointed as a board of directors. Mrs. D. McMillan, Mrs. L. Marks, Mrs. E. Phoenix, Mrs. H. McIntyre, Mrs. E. Minogue, Mrs. H. Saunders and Miss Gladys Saunders making the rest of the charter members. Meetings are held on the first Thursday of every month when topics relating to the best interests of the association are discussed.

During the month of June the association in union with other associations held a rally at Plato, and the district organizer, Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Dinsmore, addressed the meeting. Mrs. D. Rowley was sent as delegate to the political convention held at Rosetown, on June 27. Several pleasant social evenings have been already spent, and the ladies of the W.S.G.G.A. look forward to an increased membership during the coming months. The ladies realize that much work has to be done throughout the West in regard to organization, so that equal rights may be obtained by all, and they would urge upon each lady the necessity of soliciting new members.—Mrs. A. H. Houston, president, Plumbridge, Sask.

## Joint Meeting at Pontiac

To a meeting held by the Pontiac women's local, on August 15, the Dinsmore W.S.G.G.A. was invited. Owing to the recent rains the attendance was smaller than would otherwise have been the case. In spite of this fact, an enjoyable afternoon was spent. An interesting and instructive address was given by Mrs. Thrasher, president of the Dinsmore local, which it is needless to say, was greatly appreciated by all present. The subject chosen was The Responsibility of the Franchise. Mrs. Thrasher first took her audience back into history, leading them from feudal times, when woman took no share in political questions, through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when she began, as a court favorite, to influence the policy of her sovereign, down to modern times. The speaker showed how the recent war had affected woman's position, and how she was at last beginning to realize her responsibility.

It is this responsibility of voting, which Mrs. Thrasher tried to impress upon her listeners; how, now that woman has received the vote, she must use it to its fullest extent. She should vote, and vote intelligently and conscientiously, influenced by her own ideals, not by her husband's views. She should cast her ballot for the man, who, she believes, stands for her principles, for the principles of the farmer. He should be a farmer's representative.

After briefly referring to the high cost of living, and showing that it is not caused by the high price of wheat, Mrs. Thrasher closed by reading a poem entitled The Vision, in which was given the inspiration for social betterment, a plea for the rights of little children. Lunch was then served by the Pontiac ladies, and all parted feeling better.

## Our Great Opportunity

By IRENE PARLBY

I noticed a sentence at the end of one of my little paragraphs, which when seen in cold print looked very Prussian. "The Future is to the Strong!" But my idea dealt with moral values, not with physical strength. Strength to do the right in face of any temptation; the moral strength that alone can give us clean government, can abolish the patronage system, despotism, corruption, bribery and all the other ills of our political system.

At the present time if we are so fortunate as to get a really good, honest man or woman to represent us in any of the legislatures, they are unable to accomplish anything; their tongues are tied, their hands are fettered, they are helpless, crippled by the system in which they become involved. There are never enough of these men of strong moral and independent characters in the legislatures at any one time to enable them to bring about the needed reforms. Our political machinery up to the present time has prevented us electing more of this needed type of men. The party has put up its puppets, and the people politely polled their votes for them. The parties do not want independent characters in the House. They hate independence worse than the plague. It has a way of putting them in awkward corners, of asking inconvenient questions, of being unduly inquisitive about shady transactions and expenditures of public money, etc. The parties hate moral strength of character; they prefer the machine type of man or woman, who will meekly keep to heel and always turn a blind eye to those things the party does not wish brought into the light of day.



IRENE PARLBY

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Now, for the first time, the farm people have a real chance to make their own choice of a representative in their own conventions; they have the chance to pick men for their moral worth, strength of character and ability. The farm men show every evidence that they are going to take full advantage of this opportunity. Are the farm women going to show themselves equally in earnest? Are they going to show they value their franchise, both in the organization and in the world of politics? The opportunity presents itself equally to the farm women with the farm men.

for the social hour spent together.—  
Bertha Wilson, secretary, Pontiac,  
W.S.G.A., Sask.

## Club Briefs

At our last meeting the program for the day was set aside and the entire time was devoted to the study of the prize list of the Stettler Agricultural Society. It was decided that the Lynicot U.F.W.A. would exhibit vegetables, fancy-work, home-cooking, etc., as a club and that the prize money, if any, be placed in the club treasury.—Miss Rena Tomlinson, secretary, Lynicot, U.F.W.A.

The Excel Junior U.F.A. had their first meeting at the home of the secretary, Tom Swindlehurst. This new junior branch is getting along splendidly, and the organizer, Mrs. Burkholder, remarks: "You really don't know how well pleased the boys are to have a club." Excel also has a very active and enthusiastic Junior U.F.W.A., of which Miss Ellen Hess is the secretary.

Now that the war work is over, many of the Women Sections of the S.G.G.A. are turning their attention to providing rest rooms, which mean so much to the rural women when shopping in town, the latest club to report this activity being Valleyfield, near Langan, Sask. Mrs. G. W. Anderson, the secretary, reports that this section is also taking up the matter of hot school lunches, another very necessary improvement in rural conditions, and one with which our clubs are peculiarly fitted to deal effectively.—Sask.

Mrs. J. H. Irving, secretary of the Pengarth W.G.G.A., reports very successful meetings, and a steadily-increasing membership. This is a new section this summer, but they have already formed a class in First Aid and Home Nursing, which the members are finding most interesting and instructive.—Sask.

Mrs. R. E. Seaman, secretary of the Tugaskes, Sask., W.G.G.A., reports a good live club at that point. They have 20 members, hold meetings regularly, and are taking up the study of the Farmers' Platform, as well as household topics. They are anxious to have the short nursing course, put on by the Bureau of Public Health, as soon as the busy season is over.

Pambrum W.S.G.A. has a membership of 27, and meetings are held regularly. For these meetings programs are prepared, consisting of papers on different subjects, music, etc., which are typed and made into booklets by the secretary, and distributed amongst the members.

We are to unite with the man of the S.G.G.A. in holding monthly social gatherings during the fall and winter.—Mrs. H. P. Finch, secretary, W.S.G.A., Pambrum, Sask.

The Women's Section of McLean S.G.G.A. is having a busy season. These ladies have established a rest room in the town, and at present are preparing to give an entertainment to raise funds toward the finances of this worthy undertaking. They are also showing their appreciation of their new position as voters, by a study of the Farmers' Platform, particularly as regards the tariff. That they are not neglecting the domestic side of the work is proven by the fact that they are planning for a series of demonstrations on Home Dressmaking, and the use of the paper pattern, and are also hoping to have a course in First Aid.

At the last meeting of the Maple U.F.W.A., the Constitution of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Political Association was read and discussed, with a view to our becoming affiliated with the association. The local is also planning to purchase fruit from a B.C. firm.—Olive R. Headley, secretary, Maple, U.F.W.A.

Owing to the busy season, we have not had a full attendance at the last two meetings but an enjoyable time was spent. A sick committee was appointed to visit any sick out of our association, as well as members, and a fund for this was raised by a cookery sale.—Miss Edith Garbutt, secretary, Bruntus-Bingville, U.F.W.A.

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## What shall we Have for Supper?

I SPENT the summer in the East this year, and I could not help but think what an easy matter it was to prepare supper down there. Such an abundance of berries and fruit—strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, in fact almost every variety of small fruit; then came the apples and pears. For first course there were always lots of ripe tomatoes and corn. About an hour before supper the fire was made, a big pot of water put on, and some member of the family went to the corn patch with a huge basket, and came back with the basket filled with Golden Bantam sweet corn, or whatever variety happened to be in its prime on that particular week. We find it hard to raise corn in many parts of the West, but I am sure we could raise more fruit than we do at present.

At this season of the year there are many vegetables that make attractive

mashed potatoes may be added. Select tart apples, peel and core them and cut them in rings. Fry in the pork fat, or cook them in a syrup for a few minutes. Make the sausage in cakes, fry, place on a hot platter and garnish with the apple rings.

### Tomatoes à la Reine

1/2 cup chopped meat	1/2 cup boiled rice
1 tablespoon parsley	1/4 cup white sauce
Tomatoes	
Salt and pepper	

If you have any ripe tomatoes left they are very delicious served this way.

Scoop out the centre of the tomato. Mix the chopped meat, the parsley or onion and the white sauce. Season with pepper and salt, and fill the centres of the tomatoes with the meat mixture. Put on a buttered plate and bake or steam for twenty minutes.

### Cream of Corn Soup

This is a very nourishing soup and excellent for children. If your children are fortunate to attend a school where a hot lunch is possible, tell them to try this recipe.

1 can corn	2 tablespoons flour
1 sliced onion	2 eggs (yolks)
3 tablespoons butter	Pepper
Salt	1 cup milk

Mash the corn, add milk and onion and cook on double boiler twenty minutes or longer. Melt the butter, add the flour, blend well and stir into the other mixture; cook twenty minutes, and if liked strain. Beat the yolks of the eggs, add one cup of milk, stir into the soup and serve as soon as possible.

### Macaroni with Tomato and Cheese

Macaroni	2 tablespoons butter
1 onion	1 pint tomato juice
2 tablespoons flour	1/4 cup cheese
1 cup milk or cream	Pepper and salt

Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water until tender, but not too soft. Drain it and pour cold water over it; this keeps it from becoming a pasty mass. Heat the tomato juice and cook the onion in this for a short time. Mix the butter and flour, add to the tomato juice with a pinch of soda, and lastly stir in the cup of milk or cream, stirring all the time. Put the macaroni in a pan, pour over it the sauce and sprinkle the top with grated cheese. Bake until browned. The cheese may be omitted.

### Delmonico Potatoes

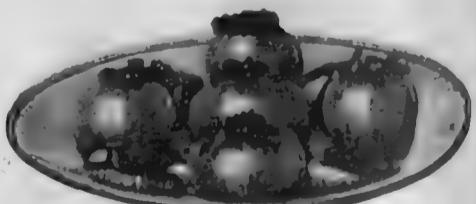
5 cold potatoes	1 cup milk
1 tablespoon flour	Pepper
1/2 teaspoon salt	1/4 cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon butter	

Five potatoes will not make a very large amount. These are simply given as proportions. One can increase the amount to suit one's family. Cut the potatoes into dice. Make a white sauce from the butter, flour, milk and seasoning, and toss the potatoes lightly in the sauce. Turn into a baking dish, sprinkle the top with grated cheese and bake until it is a light brown.

### Beef Loaf

2 cups chopped cold	2 tablespoons chopped
beef	ham
1 cup stale bread crumbs	1 tablespoon onion
Salt	juice
1 egg	1/2 cup milk
Pepper	

This will use up odds and ends of meat. The meat may be either cooked or raw. Mix with the beef, ham and bread crumbs the seasoning and the onion juice. Mix the beaten egg with the milk and add to the dry ingredients. If the beef is cooked, a little more milk may be necessary to make the mixture hold together well.



Stuffed Onions.

Roll in buttered paper or form into a loaf and bake until brown. This is nice served with a tomato sauce.

### Roast Beef Salad

2 cups cold roast beef	Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon tomato	1 tablespoon onion
catsup	juice

Cut the meat in dice and sprinkle over it the catsup, onion juice, pepper and

### Home-made Pork Sausage and Fried Apples

Home-made sausage and apple rings go well for supper.

Sausage meat      Apples      Potatoes

The potatoes are not necessary, but if one wants to stretch the meat a few



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salt. Let stand for one hour. Mix lightly with salad dressing and serve with sliced tomatoes or potato balls.

#### Potato Balls

2 cups mashed potatoes 2 tablespoons cream  
1 egg Pepper and salt

Mix the potatoes with the cream and the seasoning. Form into small balls and brush over with well-beaten eggs. Place in a buttered pan and bake in the oven until a golden brown. These may be cooked in deep fat.

#### Boston Roast

This has meat value and tastes good as well.

1 tablespoon onion	1 egg
3 tablespoons butter substitute	1 tablespoon green pepper
2 cups cold baked beans	1 cup tomatoes
1 cup soft bread crumbs	1/2 teaspoon salt
	1-8 teaspoon pepper Paprika

The green pepper is not absolutely necessary, but adds to the flavor. Cook the pepper and the onion in the fat; add the other ingredients. Bake in a greased baking dish for thirty minutes.

#### Stuffed Potatoes

There is no more popular supper or luncheon dish in our house than stuffed baked potatoes.

6 potatoes	1 cup minced meat
Salt and pepper	Milk or cream
2 tablespoons butter	

Bake good-sized potatoes. Take from the oven, cut in two lengthwise, and scoop out the inside, leaving the shells as whole as possible. Mash the potatoes, season well with pepper and salt; add the butter and enough milk to make them creamy. Mix in the chopped meat, replace in the potato cases, piling them up. Put in the oven and brown. These are very good without the meat. If one has any gravy on hand this may be used instead of the butter.

#### Meat Balls in Roman Style

1 cup cold beef	1 egg
1/2 cup cold rice	1 onion
Seasoning	1 tablespoon flour
1/2 cup beef stock	Parsley

Mince the meat fine, put the stock into a pan and add the flour, stirring until thick. Then mix the meat, the chopped onions and the rice with this. Season with salt, pepper and the chopped parsley. Turn out to a plate to cool. Make into small cakes and fry in hot fat.

## The Country Cook.

#### Free Cook Books

Most of the firms manufacturing and dealing in food products in common use have issued cook books explaining the composition of the special product they manufacture and choice recipes for using them. These cook books have been prepared by experts and contain many new recipes and helpful hints. Even the most experienced cook will find them useful. More or less of these food products are used in every home and are steadily becoming more widely used. With the exception of two or three, the prices of which are specially mentioned, all these cook books may be had free for the asking by writing to the addresses given herewith:

**Flour Cook Books.**—Five Rose Cook Book, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg (80 cents); Ogilvie's Book for a Cook, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg; Recipe Bulletin, Quaker Oats Co., Saskatoon, Sask.; Robin Hood Cook Book; Robin Hood Mills Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. (25 cents); Purity Flour Cook Book, Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg (20 cents).

**Table Syrups.**—Edwardsburg Recipe Book, The Canada Starch Co., Montreal; Mapeline Bulletin, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg.

**Molasses.**—Domino Recipe Book, W. H. Becht Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

**Butter and Lard Substitutes.**—Crisco Recipe Folder, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg; Armour Oleomargarine Recipe Book, Watson & Trudeau, Winnipeg.

**Peanut Butter.**—Tried Recipes, The Canada Nut Co., Vancouver, B.C.

**Milk and Milk Products.**—Evaporated Milk Recipes, Borden Milk Co., Montreal; The Story of Carnation Milk and Recipes, Carnation Milk Products Co., Aylmer, Ont.; Kilm, The Canadian Milk Products Co., Winnipeg.

**Gelatine and Jelly Powders.**—Practical Selected Tested Recipes, The Gold Standard Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg; Dairy Desserts for Dairy People, The Charles B. Knox Co., Johnstown, New York; New Talks About Jello, The Ganessa Pure Food Co., Le Roy, New York; Good Things to Eat, The Waukesha Pure Food Co., Waukesha, Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Cox Gelatine Recipes, Trees & Peas, Winnipeg; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg Co., Winnipeg.

**Soups.**—Helps for the Hostess, Joseph Campbell Co., Camden, New Jersey, U.S.A.; Clark's Food Delicacies, W. Clark, Ltd., Montreal.

**Meats.**—Co-operation and Conservation, Swift Canadian Co., Winnipeg; How to Prepare the Extra Meat Portion, Armour & Co., Chicago; Meat Recipes, F. Burns & Co., Calgary, Alta.

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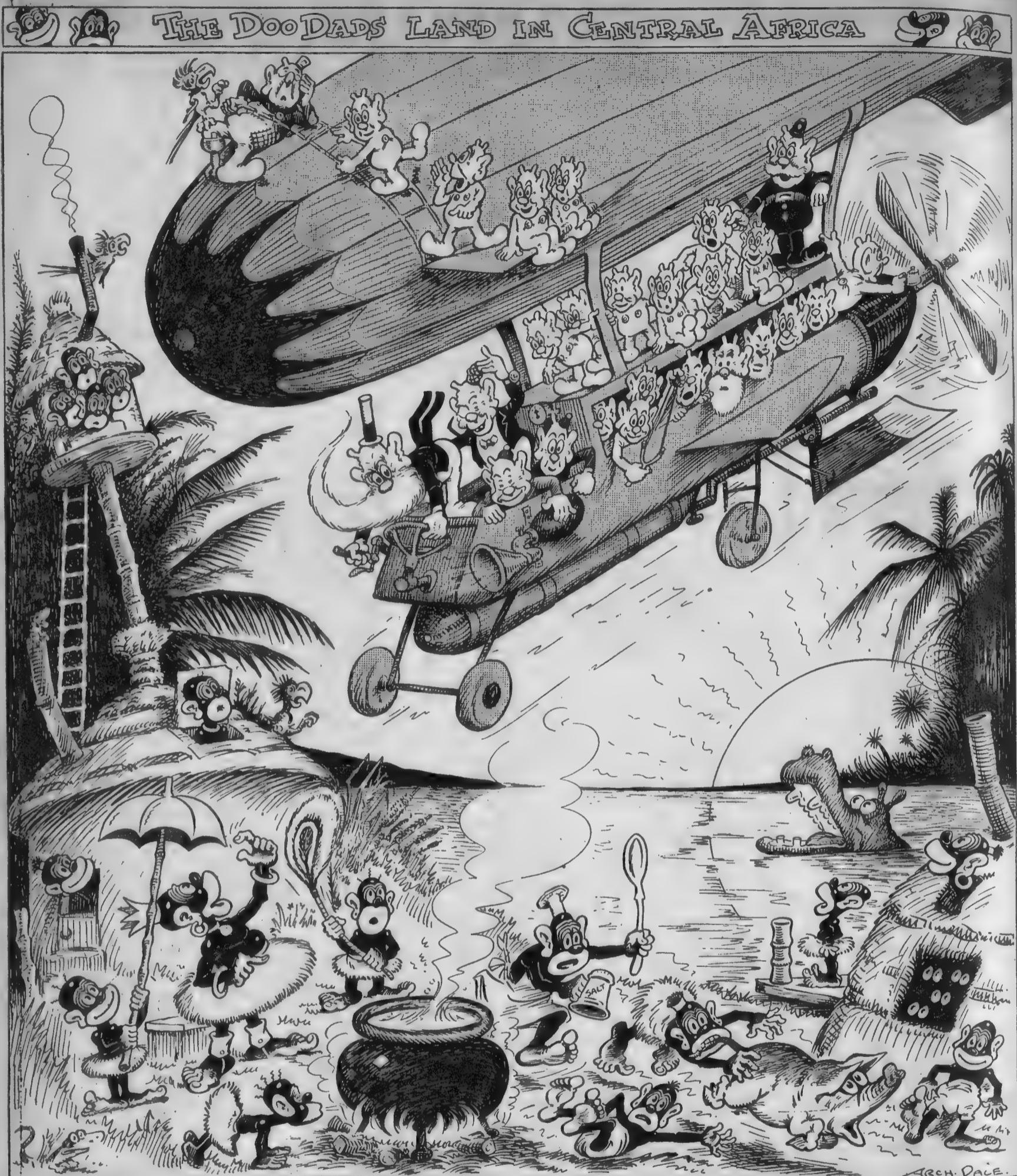




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LAST week we left the Doo Dads in Egypt having a fine time amongst the ruins of that ancient country on the banks of the Nile. When Old Doc Sawbones explained that this mysterious river was hundreds of miles long, and that its source was in the far interior of darkest Africa, the Doo Dads set up a great clamor to explore the Nile to its source. They are daring little fellows and the prospect of an adventurous trip up the Nile strongly appealed to them. Doc Sawbones was not anxious to make such a journey, but he finally consented.

But how were the Doo Dads going to make the journey? Their good ship was far too big to sail up such a narrow and shallow river. They had almost given up in despair when a happy idea occurred to Old Doc. In Cairo was a great airship that had been used to fight against the Turks in the great war. The Doo Dads had to mortgage their ship to buy it, but it did not take them long to do this, and the same afternoon they began their long flight into Central Africa.

And so here they are making their first call on the dusky tribes who inhabited the marshy banks of the upper Nile. They are being welcomed by His Most Excellent and Revered Majesty, King Coco, who is beckoning them to alight and partake of his hospitality. He looks quite a grandee,

doesn't he, with his shredded wheat skirt and his spats and rings. At his right stands one slave holding his umbrella, while on his left stands another who gently fans His Serene and Exalted Highness with a fan of ostrich plumes. The natives have wonderful eyes. They saw the airship coming miles away, and guessed that the travellers would be hungry after their long journey through the air. They got the kettle boiling to cook the biggest and fattest porker in their village, but just as they were going to kill him he heard the loud roar of the propeller and stampeded for freedom. After all, the Doo Dads will have a long and hungry wait for their dinner after landing.

Old Doc Sawbones is much concerned about the safety of his passengers, for it is not a very promising place to make a landing. He is afraid of knocking off King Coco's crown, or of tumbling some of the Doo Dads into the boiling kettle. The king's pet hippopotamus is much interested in the strange looking bird overhead. Those bright spots gleaming in the dark recesses of the native hut are the eyes of little darkies who have become terror stricken at the approach of such a monster of the air. Once they see the little Doo Dads on the ground, however, they will soon come out to play with them.

## The Assiniboia Campaign

Continued from Page 31

the working class were being oppressed and the hands of the capitalists were at their throats, the labor party had come into existence to protect their interests, so in Canada the oppression of the farmers and the great plain people by the privileged classes in the east had called this new party into existence. The world was passing through one of the great crises of history and the future depended upon the men of the present day moulding the new policies that must emerge into the best form. Mr. Teare appealed to his audience to support the new national policy and to help in achieving its ideals and objects. He paid a high tribute to the candidate in Assiniboia, and said Mr. Gould was a man in whose integrity and ability they could rely on and whose sincerity had never been called in question.

Mr. Gould, the candidate, expressed his pleasure in seeing so many ladies present and said it was a happy coincidence that many of them were voting for the first time in an election in which the new National Policy Party was taking part. He reminded the ladies that the Grain Growers and himself personally had for many years striven for the extension of the franchise to women, and he hoped they would remember that on election day.

## The "Bugle Call" to Party

He noticed that his opponent Mr. Motherwell, was claiming that he was the father of the Grain Grower's Association and therefore the members of the association should go under his wing. But there were other men at the first meeting of the Grain Growers' Association, such as E. A. Partridge, David Railton and John Miller and those men were still faithful to their child though Mr. Motherwell had abandoned it ten years ago, and was now only claiming to be its parent in order that he might secure support for a political party. If Mr. Motherwell went to Ottawa he would be under the thumb of the liberal party, which was dominated by eastern protectionists. If on the other hand the people of Assiniboia chose him (Mr. Gould) as their representative he would go to Ottawa as their representative for the purpose of fighting their battle and trying to secure justice for them.

Mr. Gould also dealt with the tariff and showed how the protective system enabled the manufacturers to exploit the people, quoting figures to prove that in securing \$146,000,000 of revenue the government permitted the manufacturers to extort \$432,000,000 from the people in the additional price which is added to home manufactured goods.

## Froude Enthusiastic

A splendid meeting was held at Froude schoolhouse, on Thursday night. A keen north wind, with a bit of snow was blowing all day, but nothing could keep the farmers and their wives away, and they came in spite of the weather and gave Mr. Gould a rousing reception. Mr. Gould spoke on the organization of the new party. He also condemned the tariff and suggested alternative methods of raising the revenue. The United States, he pointed out, is considered to be a highly protected country, but it raised only 20 per cent. of its revenue by the tariff, deriving 80 per cent. by direct taxes upon the people who possessed the great wealth of the country, in the form of income taxes, corporation taxes, inheritance duties and so forth. Canada had these taxes too, but they touched only the fringe and brought in only 11 per cent. of the federal revenue, the remainder being raised by the tariff. Mr. Gould also advocated a tax on the unearned increment of land values. Thomas Teare, of Marquis, and J. W. Ward, also spoke. Charles Harris occupied the chair, and after the meeting, was made president of a strong local committee to which a number of ladies were appointed.

Mr. Gould is continuing his meetings, and this week is addressing two meetings a day. He will be assisted by a number of well-known speakers on the campaign programme.

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THIS new Overland 4 has a springbase of 130 inches—yet its wheelbase is only 100 inches.

It is a brand new type of car with an entirely new standard of riding comfort.

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Ask the Overland dealer to show you this new motor car which has been tested more than 250,000 miles, let him explain to you its exclusive Three-Point Cantilever Springs, then—

Select rough roads that you formerly dreaded to ride over, and see what it means to ride in Overland 4.

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 8

re-establishment in civil life of the men who have returned from overseas. A tremendous amount of evidence bearing on all aspects of this great question has been taken and the members of the committee are at the time of writing deliberating on their report. Suggestions were received from all soldiers' organizations, including The Gratuity League, which is demanding a straight sum of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for every man who served. The G.W.V.A., the finer, and most responsible body of armed men, and the men who served in the imperial army. The recommendations of The Gratuity League will receive but scant consideration from the committee because its acceptance would impose an additional burden upon the payers of Canada of nearly \$1,000,000. The G.W.V.A., towards the end of the hearing, came forward with much more modest proposal, which would involve an additional expenditure of approximately \$200,000,000. They did not put their request forward in demand, but rather as a helpful suggestion to the committee. The G.W.V.A. request was based upon a scale, running from \$500 for men who have served in Canada since 1914, to \$100 for those who donned the uniform in 1918. The scale for over- men suggested was double these rates. A great variety of suggestions as to how the money should be raised were made by the fighting men. They all the way from the opening of stores on Sunday, with a tax of four cent, of the proceeds, to taxes on values and unearned increment. The financial side of the case, from the standpoint of the government was basized by Sir Thomas White, ex-minister of finance, who gave evidence Thursday. Sir Thomas Franklyn said that it would be impossible for Canada, or any other country, to pay the services of the soldiers on a gratuity basis. He said that the Dominion is bearing colossal burdens, and that

visible sources of revenue are inadequate. Should the committee decide to make a recommendation in favor of the demands of the soldiers, money, he said, would have to be raised by way of domestic loans because the financial markets of the old world are closed, and to only a comparatively limited amount could funds be borrowed in the United States. The view he pressed upon the committee was that the time had come when soldiers could not be considered as a body in the giving of further gratuities, but that discrimina-

tion would have to be used. Discriminative assistance, he believed, was possible, as well as desirable. It is regarded as practically certain that Sir Thomas' views will, in a large measure, be adopted as the basis of the report to be made by the committee to the house early next week.

#### Grand Trunk Problem

The proposals of the government for dealing with the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railways will be placed before parliament on Tuesday next, when a resolution will be introduced by Hon. Dr. Reid, embodying the terms of a proposed contract between the government and the Grand Trunk directors. The terms of the proposed

contract, which is subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company on the one hand, and of parliament on the other, are understood to be as follows:

Firstly, the government guarantees the interest on £12,500,000 of guaranteed bonds. This interest will amount to about \$2,500,000 per year.

Secondly, there is a mortgage, consisting of £31,000,000 of debentures which will be a first charge against the gross earnings of the road and the interest on which the road is now paying.

Thirdly, the government will acquire, at a price to be fixed by arbitration, first, second and third preference, and common stock, to the amount of £37,000,000.

The board of arbitration will consist of one person appointed by the government, one by the company, and one by the two appointees mentioned, and in case of failure to agree the third will be appointed by a judge of the supreme court of Canada. A judge of the Ontario supreme court, and a judge of the exchequer court. No maximum or minimum value is suggested to the arbitrators who are empowered to apportion the value among the various shareholders. The government, thereupon issues non-voting bonds which will be given in exchange on the basis of the allotment made by the board. In the case of an unanimous report there shall be no appeal. Otherwise an appeal shall lie to the supreme court of Canada or to the judicial committee of the privy council on a point of law. If it is discovered that material has not been submitted to the board which is material to their findings it may, within thirty days, be required to review the evidence on the strength of the new matter and to amend its award, if desirable, or necessary.

#### Different from 1918

While the subject matter for arbitration is different from that suggested by the government in July of 1918, the result, Hon. Mr. Meighen claims, will be almost similar. The original proposal was one of rental of the system, the government offering \$2,500,000 for

Continued on Page 84

## Milling and Baking Values

From the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada there has been received by The Guide the following preliminary report of the milling and baking values of the wheat of the 1919 crop, furnished to the board by Dr. F. J. Birchard, of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory in Winnipeg, who is still continuing his tests. The final results of his work may necessitate certain modifications in the figures of his preliminary report, which are as follows:

### 1919-20 Averages

Grade	Weight per bushel	Milling Results				Scouring and Milling Loss per cent.
		Flour Yield per cent.	Offal per cent.	Scouring and Milling Loss per cent.	Loss per cent.	
No. 1 Northern	62	70.7	25.6	2.7	.58	
No. 2 Northern	60	69.4	27.6	3.0	.57	
No. 3 Northern	58½	68.4	29.2	3.8	.57	
No. 4	56	66.7	32.8	1.0	.57	
No. 5	54	64.5	32.4	8.1	.57	
No. 6	51½	63.5	32.1	4.4	.57	

### Baking Results

Grade	Absorption per cent.	Expansion C.C.	Volume of Loaf C.C.	Color	Texture	Appearance	General Shape	Ash in flour per cent.
No. 1 Northern	62	840	1485	100	100	51	.58	
No. 2 Northern	61	840	1450	98	101	51	.57	
No. 3 Northern	59	845	1545	101	100	58	.57	
No. 4	58	825	1515	91	94	101	.48	.57
No. 5	59	825	1515	89	98	100	.48	.60
No. 6	59	820	1520	89	91	100	.40	.60

With regard to the color it should be pointed out that the first three grades are uniformly good and that the

differences which exist between them are extremely slight. The color of the three lower grades is distinctly yellow, but this must be distinguished from the dull grayish color, commonly associated with the lower grades, and due to the presence of frosted and immature kernels. The texture of the commercial grades is undoubtedly somewhat inferior to that of the contract grades, but this is to a certain extent offset by the larger volume. Compared with

other years, the differences in baking value between the contract and commercial grades are very slight.

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 10, 1919. Market has been very dull throughout the week. Prices have declined 14 cents for futures and 1 cent for December. Cash prices show an additional decline to 2½ cents on various grades more than the October price. More settled conditions have brought a heavier movement to the terminals, and buyers are supplies quite readily. Shipments from terminals are mostly for eastern business.

Y—As compared with a week ago, prices for October futures are 5½ cents December 1 higher and May futures 1 cent higher. The movement of barley in the country has been slow, and the proportion of contract grades is relatively small, the premium price for October contract.

The prices recorded a week ago proved to be the low points of the big break. Then there have been some sharp advances. In three days the gains totalled 70 cents bushel, and since then prices have fluctuated up and down in a wide range. This week, October shows an advance of 57 cents.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

October	9	10	11	Ago	Ago
11	86	79	80	80	81
12	77	77	77	77	77
13	130	130	130	130	125
14	119	119	118	118	117
15	117	117	117	117	99
16	103	427	418	431	425
17	409	394	407	399	397
18	383	371			

## MAJOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevator for week ending October 7 was as follows:

Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Cheats	141,698	74,885	70,736
Wheat	60,061	24,382	55,577
Barley			1,538
Rye			
Flax			
Thresh	67,212	3,154	72,063
Wheat	20,044	1,728	37,777
Barley			5,465
Rye			113
Flax			
Timothy	30,280		38,663
Wheat	78,507	8,545	80,573
Barley	26,476	5,312	65,309
Rye			6,264
Flax			548
Timothy			1,270

## THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, October 9.

Demand quiet and market about 1 cent over December to 2 cents. No. 2 red, with offerings light; No. 2 white closed at 65½ to 68½ cents. No. 3 white oats at 63½ to 64½ cents. No. 4 white oats at 63½ to 64½ cents. Oats—Easy, No. 2 selling at December to 1 cent under. Demand fair. No. 2 closed at \$1.40½.

BARLEY—Demand slack; market steady 1 cent lower, with few sales 2 cents.

Prices closed at \$1.05 to \$1.20.

WHEAT—Steady, No. 1 spot selling

to 10 cents over Duluth October, top premium to run out. Demand good. No. 2 closed at \$4.47 to \$4.52 on spot, \$4.46 to \$4.50 to arrive.

## The Livestock Market

Rising hog prices continue the most

stable feature of the livestock market. Prices came down another 60

all round during the week. We have

the lowest level since July, 1917.

Hog tops are quoted 50 cents lower

going with the decline south of the

Some of the lower grades have not

influenced to such an extent, but

will, doubtless, be adjusted in the

a few days trading.

Hog prices remained steady in the

heavy receipts. Early in the week

choice steer from Kitscoty, Alta., was

enough to go for 14 cents, or \$2.26

the scales. On Friday, October 10, a

load of choice steers was made up

at St. Paul market. If dealers can

hogs in Winnipeg and them forward

on this should be some indication for

men who have tops to dispose of.

Winnipeg Stock Yards are billed to

begin operations October 15.

## WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union

Yards, St. Boniface, Man., reports

lots of livestock for sale at the Union

Yards, for the week ending October

1919, as follows:

Steers, 13,780; calves, 1,229; hogs,

sheep, 3,476.

Receipts for the past week are nearly

the same as the previous week, and with very

settled weather conditions in the West

the runs are expected from now on,

If this is the case on certain classes

stock, there is sure to be a weakening

price. We, however, look to see the

stuff hold its own and advise the

trading back and finishing of them, and

between stuff. On Thursday, we topped

market with two extra choice steers

fed in by S. Eckhardt, of Waldron, at

cents, but the majority of choice stuff

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 6

to October 11 inclusive

Wheat	2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	OATS	1 Pd	2 Pd	BARLEY		FLAX		Rye			
							3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW			
6	171	82	79	91	78	76	130	127	117	117	408	309	378	137
7	171	60	77	78	71	74	133	125	115	432	423	423	137	
8	171	89	77	78	76	74	133	125	114	421	414	393	137	
9	171	80	77	78	74	73	125	113	113	434	427	405	137	
10	171	81	79	79	79	75	133	125	113	428	421	400	137	
11	171	81	79	79	78	76	134	125	112	428	418	397	138	
	171	83	80	81	79	76	128	125	115	385	376	368	138	
12	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
13	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
14	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
15	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
16	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
17	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
18	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
19	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
20	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
21	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
22	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
23	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
24	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
25	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
26	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
27	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
28	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
29	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
30	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88	381	...	...	...	
31	171	79	76	76	74	71	97	92	88</					

## HORSES

**HORSES HORSES HORSES** —A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clydes, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses "a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better com and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E. 5107 and E. 5499. Layzell & Duran, auctioneers for the company. 40c

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**CLYDESDALE STALLION—EIGHT YEARS' OLD**, quiet and broken, weight about 1,800. For sale or exchange for cattle or sheep. Box 17, Altamont, Man. 40-3

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SHEEP OR CATTLE**—eight-year-old imported Percheron Stallion. E. H. L. Lietzow, 647 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 41-4

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED CLYDESDALE** mares, registered stallion, rising two. Sold farm. Price reasonable. Gordon Herbert, Ninette, Man. 41-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS** and mares, all ages. Robt. Thomas, Grandora, Sask. 42-11

## SWINE

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH**, two eleven-month boars, \$50 each; three April boars, \$50 each; September pigs, both sex, \$20 each. These are all from my champion boar and sow shown at the A circuit fairs. Also Berkshire boars and sows, April and September litters, \$40 and \$20. Riverview Farm, Jos. A. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 41-4

**FOR SALE—20 REGISTERED BERKSHIRES**, either sex, end of March farrow, weight about 180 pounds; the long, deep, easy feeding kind, bred from prize winners; during October will sell at \$40 and \$50 each. Crated i.o.b. Medicine Hat. Pedigrees free and furnished promptly. Johnstone & Son, Woolchester, Alta. 42-4

**BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—YOUNG BOARS** and sows, three and four months, long smooth prolific strain, \$25 to \$30 each. Also choice yearling sows, \$75. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 40-3

**SELLING—LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS**. Boars, herd header prospects, including our imported herd boar, R's Big Bone, No. 5644. Few choice gilts. Your money back guarantee. Hoosier Stock Farm, Galahad, Alta. 42-3

**CHOICELY BRED YOUNG YORKSHIRES** from my champion boar and sow, and first prize herd at Regina, 1919. Both sexes from March, May, June and August litters. J. F. Cooper, Tugasse, Sask. 42-4

**FOR SALE, BERKSHIRES—A NUMBER OF** fine lengthy young Berkshire pigs, May and June litters, at 30c. per pound, pedigree in crated. Write W. F. Garnett, Carmen, Man. 39-4

**SELLING—YOUNG PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY** pigs, both sex, Bailey line, \$25 to \$30 each according to quality. W. J. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 40-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA** boars, April litters, \$25; one, 18 months old, \$60. Also Duroc-Jersey boar, 18 months, \$75. Pedigrees included. Fred Dracis, Carmen, Man. 41-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EIGHT** weeks, \$12 each, either sex. Extra good stock. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 41-2

**BIG-TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, REGISTERED.** Few choice April boars, \$25 each if taken soon. Greiner Bros., Vantage, Sask. 41-2

**FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROCS, EARLY LAT-**tern; unrelated pairs and trios. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 37-9

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SPRING LITTERS**—From prize-winning stock. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 40-8

**FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE DUROCS, SPRING** litters. S. Ellwood, Goodwater, Sask. 41-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS**, both sex. Duncan L. Manitoba, Oakburn, Man. 40-8

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, EXTRA CHOICE** breeding. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 41-2

## CATTLE

**FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, COUNT KORN-**dyke Fobes (36239), calved December 23rd, 1918. Count's sire is a son of Long Beach De Kol Kordyke, whose dam's records are: Butter, seven days, 30.86 lbs.; 365 days, 1226.23 lbs. He has 11 A.R.O. daughters. His sister, Banditine Belle, 365 days, 1322.02 lbs. World's record when made. Dam of Count's sire has seven-day record, 28.05 lbs. Count's dam is a heavy-producing, untested four-year-old, whose sire has 22 A.R.O., two R.O.M. and one R.O.P. daughters, one over 31 lbs., 7 days; 12 others, 20 to 27; one grand-daughter over 35 lbs. He is half-brother to Sadie Vale Concordia 4th, over 41 lbs. (See R. W. E. Burnaby's article in Guide, July 5th.) Count is a magnificent individual, large and correct type. Extended pedigree and all papers furnished, \$150, crated, i.o.b. here. Two others, younger, same size, \$100 each. Jethro Clarke, Swan River, which is on the C.N.R. Northwestern Manitoba.

**50 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS** and 20 young bulls will arrive at Dauphin, Man., November 3, and will be on sale for one week only. They have size and quality. Mostly all sife in calf to prominent bulls. Every one is guaranteed a breeder. My prices are right and terms to suit reliable purchasers at Ontario rate of interest. Meantime, write me direct to Western address for full particulars. W. J. McCallum, Cecil Hotel, Brandon, Man. Brampton, Ontario. Wigton, England.

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

## Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

## Seven Cents Per Word--Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must be received at least as seven days in advance.

## CATTLE (continued)

**WILLOW BEND FARM OFFERS 14 COWS** and heifers, all bred and under five years; two bulls and one heifer, spring calves; bull, 20 months; bull, three years. All registered Aberdeen-Angus and prices moderate. Reason for selling—drought. Buyers met at trains. Write T. S. Coyle, Cornfield, Sask. Glidden station, Eston-Elrose line.

**SELLING—THREE CHOICE PURE-BRED** Shorthorn bulls, six to thirteen months old, also a few heifers, six months to two years old, all from prize-winning females, and my stock bull, Lord Aberdeen (102245). For price and particulars write or phone W. T. Pack, box 151, Carnduff, Sask. 40-3

**J. BOUSHFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.** offer 100 choice Shorthorn females, bred to Duke of Saskatchewan by Gainford Marquis. The two imported bulls, Scottish Leader and Royal Gift and Royal Lavender, by Arbeur's Hope. Also choice young bulls.

**FOR SALE—MY IMPORTED GUERNSEY** bull, Rousseau of Silverton (Reg. No. 39729) six years old, has three first prize ribbons; runs from high producers. Test of daughters on application. Good chance for dairymen. H. O. Hommy, Beaver Lodge, Alta. 41-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD CALVES**, 16 heifers, 14 bulls, seven months old. Good condition. Price from \$135 to \$150. Also 15 head choice cows in calf to imported bull. Proprietor, Mrs. J. Bird, Broadview, Sask. 42-2

**SELLING—ON ACCOUNT OF SCARCITY OF** feed and water, I offer for immediate sale, 15 head of cattle, ages from 15 months to seven years. Shorthorn and Hereford grades. Ed. Minogue, Plumbridge, Sask. 42-2

**SELLING—20 HEAD HOLSTEIN COWS AND** heifers, grades and pure-bred, freshen August first to Nov.; also two-yearling bulls. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 38-1

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORN HEIFERS, TWO** years old, bred May last to Gallant Sailor. Two-year bull and early calves. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Man. 41-3

**SELLING—ONE CAR GOOD GRADE COWS** and two-year-olds. Feed shortage is reason for selling. Eli Goodwin, Colgate, Sask. 40-3

**FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS** and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 40-9

## Save Your Feed

## Poultry Sells Well in the Fall

The majority of poultry breeders do not list their offerings for sale till the winter sets in. There are an ever-increasing few, however, who have demonstrated that it pays to get after the market early. Their reasons are:

1. Early sales mean less feed used to carry over the stock till late winter or early spring. This fact is particularly important this year.

2. Early sales mean less competition, with more buyers and better chances of making quick sales.

3. Early sales mean getting the stock in the customers' hands in good shape before real cold weather sets in. This means fewer kicks on condition of stock on arrival—fewer frozen combs, etc.

"The Early Bird Catches the Worm." These men proved it.

These Ads. Bar:

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn cockerels, April hatched, \$1.50. Mammoth Bourbon Red Turkeys, either sex, \$6. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 43-2

Ad. Ran Oct. 23-30, 1918.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS AND EMB-**den geese, five dollars each. W. D. Bruce, Glenavon, Sask. 40-4

Ad. Ran Nov. 20-27; Dec. 4-11.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE,** \$2.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 49-4

Ad. Ran Dec. 4-11-18-25.

Dec. 2, 1918.

With my ad. in only twice I sold all the turkeys, and nearly all the cockerels.

Ad. Ran Oct. 23-30, 1918.

Dec. 9, 1918.

We had good results—sold all the birds we had to spare.

Ad. Ran Nov. 20-27; Dec. 4-11.

Dec. 29, 1918.

I got good results from the ad. All sold out.

Dec. 2, 1918.

With my ad. in only twice I sold all the turkeys, and nearly all the cockerels.

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## SHEEP

SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN shearlings and lambs; sired by (imported) also a limited number of ewe lambs and five and six shear ewes. Phone, write or and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, 38-8

SHROPSHIRE RAMS, YEARLINGS to \$50. Heavy boned, well covered; from sires and dams. Ram lambs \$25 to E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Maple Station, Sask. 38-8

GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, and Suffolk rams. There is no better element than sheep. For sale by Simon & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

BEST GRADE EWES OF SHROPSHIRE and Oxford breeding, one to four years will sell in small or large lots. Also pure-bred Shropshire rams. Emsley & Sons, 824 Tenth Street, Saskatoon, Sask. 41-2

SALE—OXFORD RAMS, ONE SHEAR-prize winner at Regina Fair, \$100. One shear, Henry Arkell breeding, \$80. Grade one, two and three shear, \$17 and \$20. W. D. Bruce, Glenaven, Sask. 42-3

BARRED OXFORD DOWN TWO-SHEAR-bred from imported prize-winning stock—sired by Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, Ontario. For S. Aikenhead, Hartney, Man. 40-4

SALE—100 WELL-BRED SHROPSHIRE lambs, \$15; 200 good breeding ewes, \$20; bred in both lots; clip averaged nine W. & Edw. Pritchett, Myrtle, Man. 38-4

STERED SHROPSHIRE, 30 EWES, ONE five years, \$25 to \$30 each; eight only shear-pride, \$25 to \$30. A. S. Storn, Glenavon, Sask. 42-3

SALE—100 HIGH-GRADE SHROPSHIRE first-class condition, \$13.50. Before these, G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta.

SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES, heavy dense fleeces. Splendid foundation stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-4

SALE—100 WELL-BRED OXFORD DOWN from one to four years old; also five choice lambs and two registered Oxford Down ewes. C. L. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 42-2

LESS MEDICATED SHEEP LICK, MAKES sheep remove worms, helps drive away lice, \$10 per 100 lbs. Peerless Products Brandon, Man. 42-4

SALE—200 CHOICE GRADE OXFORD lambs, excellent condition. Apply John Camrose, Alta. 41-2

BRED OXFORD RAMS, ONE TWO-YEAR lambs, several grades. W. A. Wilton, and Manitoba. 41-4

SALE—100 GOOD GRADE OXFORD ewes, \$18 each. E. Thornton, RR. No. 1, Marion, Man. 41-2

SALE—REGISTERED SUFFOLK DOWN lambs from imported stock. \$50 and \$85 D. D. Petersen, Berton, Man. 39-4

SALE—400 GOOD BREEDING EWES, 260 to 10 choice pure-bred rams. \$7,500. C. Stein, Caron, Sask. 40-2

SALE—LEICESTER SHEEP, RAMS AND ewes bred to ram twice champion at auction. Geo. E. V. Smith, Crystal City, Man. 42-3

SALE—PEN PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE lambs. Price \$25 each. A. D. Smith, Man. 42-2

SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE lambs. F. G. Fisher, Elbow, Sask. 41-2

SALE—REGISTERED LEICESTER RAM E. E. Bennett, Arcola, Sask. 39-4

CHOICE SHEARLING BREEDING EWES, each. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 38-6

## GOATS

SALE—ANGORA MILLIE GOAT, TWO years old, \$20; two nannies, two and five years \$15 each. Guaranteed breeders; also one male kid \$10. John Windover, RR 2, Brandon. 42-2

## DOGS

SALE—WOLFHOUNDS. STATE SEX, height at shoulder, trained or untrained. Selling—Pure-bred Russian pups, extra white and fawn, males, \$25; females, \$15. C. Davies, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 41-2

SALE—ONE FULL-GROWN LITTER, 18 months old. Trained to catch, this fall. Guaranteed to have the speed. Three-quarter Grey and one-quarter Russian. Order now. J. Stueck, Maceris, Sask. 42-3

SALE—ONE REGISTERED RUSSIAN, excellent killer, \$65; one well-bred stag, fast and good killer, \$75; three cross-bred, months, ready for training, \$30 each. 26, Tafe, Sask. 42-2

SALE—WOLF HOUNDS, ONE-YEAR-OLD, for training; one short hair and two half long hair; from fast parents, at \$30 each, for three for \$80. L. J. Bloor, Lock Box 8, Blythe, Sask.

SALE—HOUND PUPS, BREED FROM EXCELLENT killers, \$5.00 each. Trained Wolfhound two years, \$25 cash with order. James Marion, Castor, Alta. 41-3

QUICK SALE—REGISTERED RUSSIAN Wolfhound pups, two months old, \$10 each. Good catchers and killers. One stag, \$40. Box 114, Viscount, Sask. 42-2

SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, GOOD stock; males \$6.00, females \$4.00. Grant, Wild Rose Farm, Storthoaks, Sask. 40-4

SALE—REGISTERED AIREDALE DOG, 10 years old, good watch dog, \$50. K. A. Bridge, Wasco, Sask. 42-2

SALE—20 WOLFHOUNDS. C. W. MURKIN, Rokeby, Sask. 42-2

## POULTRY

CHOICEST PURE-BRED POULTRY—REDUCED October prices. Large, healthy Mammoth Bronze gobblers, regular \$8.00 for \$6.50; hens, \$4.00. Extra large Toulouse ganders, regular \$5.00 for \$4.00; geese, \$4.00. Best layers, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, regular \$5.00; cockerels, \$4.00. Order now. Mrs. J. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS and year-old cocks. If you don't know my stock ask your neighbor. I ship to many points in the Prairie Provinces. Big, vigorous birds, good under color. Price \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Bredehaven, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—LARGE, vigorous, pure-bred, farm-raised trio, one tom and two hens, \$20; White Leghorn, Ferris strain, \$6.00 pair; Rhode Island Reds, \$6.00 pair. For immediate delivery. Mrs. J. W. Fleming, RR. 5, Brandon. 42-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, early hatched, \$2.00 each. Bourbon Red turkeys, either sex, \$5.00 each for October. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 40-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each; Bourbon Red turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. Miller, Reland, Man. 42-4

MUSCOVY DUCKS—THE KIND THAT LAY well and make no noise. Drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.00. Mrs. G. M. Higginson, Tugasko, Sask. 42-3

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PURE-BRED White Leghorn cockerels at \$2.50 each. Joseph Roberts, Sologirth, Man.

PURE-BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels, \$3.00. Both combs. Earl Mortimer, Glenavon, Sask. 41-4

FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. E. Farquharson, Pravost, Alta. 41-3

TOM BARRON BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, each \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. George Pell, Drinkwater, Sask. 41-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS—Pullets and cockerels, April-May hatched. \$1.75 each. Jas. Sparke, Ridgeville, Manitoba. 40-4

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Barron's strain, April hatched. \$1.50 each. R. L. Levitt, Bladworth, Sask. 39-2

EARLY FALL SALES—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. D. Ebbers, Sturgeon Valley, Sask. 41-3

PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, both combs, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgeville, Man. 41-15

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WELL MARKED, early hatched cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50 each. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 42-2

DE-PEN-DON ROUP CURE, GUARANTEED OR money refunded; 60c. post paid. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-2

PRIZE-WINNERS—BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; Buff Orpington cockerels \$3.00. Mrs. Hulbert, Minburn, Alta. 42-2

R.C.R. REDS, PURE-BRED COCKERELS, \$2.50 each, till December 15. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask.

PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, good-sized birds, \$3.50 each or \$6.00 pair. Mrs. Chas. Hunter, Venn, Sask. 42-2

## POTATOES

POTATOES—WE COULD SUPPLY 50 TO 100 cars of potatoes on this week's market. We can supply car loads of potatoes in bulk at 70c. per bushel, f.o.b. shipping point. Purchaser to take potatoes at shipping point. Get our catalog on bulbs and poultry supplies. A postcard will get it. J. J. Murray & Company, Seed Merchants, Edmonton, Alberta. 42-2

POTATOES FOR SALE BY THE CAR LOT All white varieties. October shipment. J. L. McKay, Dauphin, Man., Box 111. Phone 516. 39-3

POTATOES—GET MY PRICES, F.O.B., IN car lots. Box 106, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 38-5

## SEED GRAIN

GARTONS LEADER—THE SIDE OAT. IT will pay you to get in touch with us for your spring requirements, as this variety has proven to yield at least 25 per cent. more than the average oats. We can now supply car loads of feed and we have now, so offer car loads of Gartons, Abundance and Gartons 22. Write us for prices. This is the time to buy. J. J. Murray & Company, Edmonton, Alberta. 41-3

FOR SALE—PRIZE MARQUIS WHEAT, grown from registered stock on new land. Took first place in standing grain competition in Hamiota, and highest points in the Province for purity and stand. For immediate sale, straight from bin. \$3.00 per bushel, in 25 bushel lots or more; smaller quantities \$3.15 all shipped in cotton bags, f.o.b. Hamiota or McConnell, Colin Gibson, Hamiota, Manitoba.

FOR QUICK SALE—A LIMITED SUPPLY OF Kitchener wheat at \$5.50 per bushel; also a few bushels of choice Red Bobs at \$12.50 per bushel. This wheat was grown from seed secured from Seager Wheeler in 1918. Orders booked or filled. John T. Cook, Southey, Sask.

FOR SALE—KITCHENER AND REGISTERED Marquis wheat from world prize stock, obtained through Guide. Price \$4.50 per bushel; also Leader oats at \$2.00 per bushel. Foreman Bros., Morden, Sask. 42-2

SEED KITCHENER WHEAT, 300 BUSHELS, grown on backsetting, \$3.50 bushel, f.o.b. Kylemore. Bags at cost. R. H. Nelson, Kylemore, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$16 PER bushel. Best wheat I ever grew. Grown from Seager Wheeler seed obtained through Guide. V. V. Law, Richard, Sask. 38-5

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS SPRING RYE, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Moosomin. Bags extra. Wm. Hargreaves, Moosomin, Sask. 42-4

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10 PER bushel. Grown from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler. A. Milne, Kellog, Man.

## REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

SEED OATS, GROWN FROM REGISTERED Banner on new breaking, clean, well matured, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Gray, in car lots. Samples on request. L. A. Paul, Gray, Sask.

## FARM MACHINERY

CREAM SEPARATORS—HAVING CLOSED out our hardware lines, there remains 10 only of our celebrated Premier cream separators. For quick clearance we have marked them at almost factory cost and will deliver one to your nearest railway station, shipping charges all paid for only \$49.75. They are 900 lb. capacity and have no superior. Our regular guarantee of "satisfaction or your money back," protects you absolutely from getting something you don't want. Remember—the first 10 orders each get a separator—no more. Christie Grant Limited, Dept. 26, Winnipeg, Man. 41-2

WANTED—12-25 OR 15-30 TRACTOR, PLOWS or separator. Have for trade 160 acres land 3 1/2 miles from Eureka, Montana, the place you find the California climate. Improvements consist of house, root house, chicken house, barn, cow stable, granary and other improvements. Give full particulars first letter, and get full information from Box 62, Radville, Sask. 42-4

FOR SALE—E.B. TRACTOR, 1918 MODEL, motor 4 1/2 x 5 four-cylinder, weight 6,000 lbs. Owner leaving for California. Has worked only one month. Will demonstrate at any time. Price \$1,200. Write E. Thorburn, 2343 Quebec St., Regina. See this tractor if you wish to save several hundred dollars. 41-2

SELLING—NO. NINE LETZ GRINDER, EIGHT-INCH PLATES. Excellent condition. Too small for requirements. \$35. Marsland, Winnipegosis, Man. 41-2

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUTTING, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

5650 BUYS MY 8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR WITH attachments. If overhauled, \$650. John Wake, Borden P.O., Sask. 40-3

FOR SALE—SIX HORSE-POWER FAIRBANKS—Morse gasoline engine, saw and grinder. W. Dobson, North Battleford, Sask. 41-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR TRACTOR OR MULES Sparta well drill. T. W. Crofts, Lethbridge, Alta.

FOR SALE—WATEROUS STEAM ENGINE, OR exchange for gasoline tractor. Wm. Irwin, Maryfield, Sask.

WANTED—OLD HART-PARR FOR REPAIRS. Box 36, Springside, Sask.

## HAY AND FEED

FOR SALE—BEING LOCATED IN EDMONTON we have large quantities of hay offered from all parts of the north. Kindly get in touch with us. Let us know what you require and we will give you firm offers by wire or by letter. J. J. Murray & Co., Edmonton, Alta. 41-3

WANTED—GOOD UPLAND PRAIRIE HAY; also Green oat hay. Car lots. Quote price, baled. Reference Union Bank, Patterson-Tell Hay Company, Lethbridge, Alberta. 42-3

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF EMMER OR Spelt for feeding purposes. Send sample and prices to Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 41-3

FOR SALE—BALED OUT SHEAVES, CUT, well cured, 30 to 50% plump oats. J. S. Palmer, Artland, Sask. 42-2

WANTED—HAY AND GREEN OAT BUNDLES. Give grade and quantity and price in first letter. The E. B. Tainter Co., Lt. Taber, Alta. 42-2

WANTED—TWO CARS OAT STRAW, ONE car good hay. State price loaded. Ellis, Collingwood, Alta.

WILL TRADE HORSE-POWER HAY PRESSES for Green oat hay or straw. Patterson-Bell Company, Lethbridge.

FOR SALE—BALED STRAW, WHEAT, \$7.50; oat, \$9.50. J. Wooley, Guernsey, Sask. 42-2

## SITUATIONS

THE U.G.G. SAW MILLS LIMITED ARE NOW prepared to offer employment in the woods to a number of prairie farmers. Men are employed by piece work, and experienced men can make good wages. For further information apply to the U. G. G. Saw Mills Limited, Hutton, B.C.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SELLING—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, DRY CUT telephone poles. Car lots, f.o.b. your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 42-4

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

## HONEY

# MIDLAND COAL

The cheapest time to buy coal is during the summer months. **MIDLAND COAL** can be safely stored in any cellar during the summer without deterioration. Buy during the summer and you will be sure of your fuel supply during winter.

Address enquiries to

**MIDLAND COLLIERIES LTD.**  
MIDLANDVALE, ALBERTA  
or  
THE J. B. ANDERSON COAL CO.  
DRUMHELLER - - ALBERTA



# DRUMHELLER DEEP SEAM COAL

*Lasts Longer Gives More Heat*

**D**RUMHELLER deep seam Coal is the highest grade coal mined in the Drumheller Valley district. It will store longer without deterioration than any other Domestic Coal.

Drumheller deep seam Coal is sold at the same price as the top seam coal and so dollar for dollar you get far better value when you buy the Drumheller deep seam Coal.

**The Drumheller Land Company Limited**

ALTA.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 50

two years, \$3,000,000 a year for five years, and \$3,750,000 a year for 25 years thereafter. The relations of the Grand Trunk to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is now in the hands of a receiver, and the fact that the American portions of the former roads are now being administrated by the United States government rendered the rental proposal difficult of accomplishment and the minister states that the easier way was taken.

### Drayton-Ackworth Report

The Drayton-Ackworth report proposed an annual rental of \$3,600,000. To all intents and purposes the government is now committed at the outset to an annual rental in the shape of interest on the guaranteed four per cent. stock of about \$2,500,000. The reason why this stock amounting to about \$7,000,000, was not taken, is that it would have involved a cash outlay to that amount, but at the end of 30 years, when the money market may be easier, the government can acquire that stock at par. The debentures, amounting to about \$150,000,000, constituted a first mortgage on the road, the interest on which will be a charge on the gross earnings. The additional charge on the country will be the interest on the non-voting stock given in exchange by the government for the preferred and common stock as valued and allotted by the board of arbitration. The value which that stock possesses on the market today is largely due to the voting power which attaches to it. Under the agreement voting power on all stocks ceases, as soon as the government acquires the system. In the meantime the road will be placed in the hands of a committee of management, consisting of five persons, two named by the government, two by the Grand Trunk, and one by these four. This committee will cease to exist when the award has been ratified and the system will be merged thereafter into the National Railways, bringing the total mileage of state-owned road up to the grand total of 20,632 miles.

The Grand Trunk owns all the stock in the Grand Trunk Pacific. The latter road is therefore either an asset or a liability of the former road, and the arbitrators in valuing the stock will have regard to this fact, while, therefore the government assumes liability for the Grand Trunk Pacific, the amount which is involved in the acquisition of the preferred and common stock is affected by that liability.

The resolution embodying the contract referred to will come up for consideration in the house on Tuesday next. The debate is bound to be a long one, in both houses; in fact the minister who sponsors the measure has declared that a full and free discussion will be welcomed. The legislation will not go through by any means unopposed. The government, it is stated, anticipates having to issue from \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000 of new non-voting stock in exchange for the preferred and common, whose value is to be arbitrated.

### The Line-up in Ontario

With two representatives elected and 65 candidates nominated for the provincial legislative, and ten candidates in the federal field, the United Farmers of Ontario are in the midst of one of the hottest political contests ever waged in the province. The provincial election comes off on October 20, and in the by-elections of October 27, R. H. Halbert and J. W. Kennedy are contesting, in the farmers' interests the ridings of Ontario North and Stormont-Glengarry, respectively. The candidates in the field on October 1, are shown in the following list. Additional nominations have since been made:

### For The Legislature

Algoma—John E. Wright, Dean Lake.  
Brant, North—H. C. Nixon, St. George.  
Bruce, North—Lieut. W. H. Fenton, M.C., Dobbinton.  
Bruce, South—J. J. Zettler, Walkerton.  
Bruce, West—Gideon Ruttle, Ripley.  
Dufferin—Thos. K. Slack, Melancthon.  
Durham, East—S. S. Staples, Ida.  
Elgin, East—Malcolm McVicar, Belmont.  
Elgin, West—P. G. Cameron, Dutton.  
Essex, North—A. J. Tisdale, Tilbury.  
Essex, South—Milton Fox, Kingsville.

## The Grain Growers' G...

frontenac—Wm. Fawcett, W. Island.

Glengarry—D. A. Ross, Martintown.  
Grey, Centre—Lieut.-Col. D. Carhael, M.C., D.S.O.  
Grey, North—D. J. Taylor, Wina.  
Grey, South—George M. Lee, Varney.

Haldimand—Warren Stringer, Deville, R.R. 1.  
Halton—John F. Ford, Milton, R.R. 1.  
Huron, Centre—Robt. Livingstone.  
Huron, South—Andrew Hicks, Alvin.  
Huron, North—R. C. Proctor, grave.

Kent, East—J. B. Clark, Blenheim.  
Kent, West—Warden W. J. Bear Line.  
Lambton, East—Leslie W. Alvinston.

Lambton, West—J. M. Webb, Brigden.

Lanark, North—Hiram McCrea, Carleton Place.

Lanark, South—W. I. Johnston, Lincoln—Wilson Kline, Ridgeville.  
Manitoulin—Beniah Bowman, M.P., Long Bay.

Middlesex, East—J. W. Freebairn, Illderton.

Middlesex, North—Jas. C. Brockville, Parkhill.

Middlesex, West—John G. Lethbridge, Glencoe.

Nippissing—A. Legende, Verner.  
Norfolk, North—George Sewell, Waterford.

Norfolk, South—Joseph Cridle, Port Rowan.

Northumberland, East—W. Montgomery, Brighton.

Northumberland, West—Lieut. Col. Rutherford, V.C., M.C., M.M., Cobourg.

Ontario, North—J. W. Widdifield, M.P.P., Uxbridge.

Oxford, North—John Scott.

Oxford, South—A. T. Walker, Bconsfield.

Peel—Manning W. Doherty, Brantton.

Perth, North—W. A. Amos, Palmerton.

Perth, South—Peter Smith, Sebright.

Peterboro, East—E. N. McDonald, Warsaw.

Prescott—J. Ad. Caron, Curran.

Prince Edward—Clarence Mallard, Bloomfield.

Rainy River.

Renfrew, North—R. M. Ward, Eganville.

Renfrew, South—John Cartwright, Eganville.

Russell—Philias Blanchard, Cambridge.

Simecoe, Centre—H. G. Murdoch.

Simecoe, East—Reeve J. B. Johnston, Orillia.

Simecoe, South—E. J. Evans, Bradford.

Simecoe, West—Richard Baker, Cawood.

Stormont.

Temiskaming—A. Montgomery.

Victoria, South—F. G. Sandy, Orillia.

Waterloo, North—Gavin Barber, Crosshill.

Waterloo, South—Carl Homuth, Port Hope.

Welland—M. E. Barrich.

Wellington, East—A. Hellyer, Kincardine.

Wellington, South—J. A. Cockburn, Puslinch.

Wentworth, North—Warden F. Biggs, West Flanders.

York, East—Capt. Geo. B. Little.

York, North—S. N. Foote, Bethel.

**Members Elected**

Manitoulin—Beniah Bowman, M.P., Long Bay.

Ontario, North—J. W. Widdifield, M.P.P., Uxbridge.

**For the Federal House**

Brant, North—W. C. Good, Paris, B.

4. Bruce, South—J. W. Findley, Elginwood.

Elgin, East—S. S. McDermott, Lorneview.

Glengarry and Stormont—J. W. Kennedy, Apple Hill.

Huron, North—J. W. King.

Ontario, North—R. H. Halbert, Uxbridge.

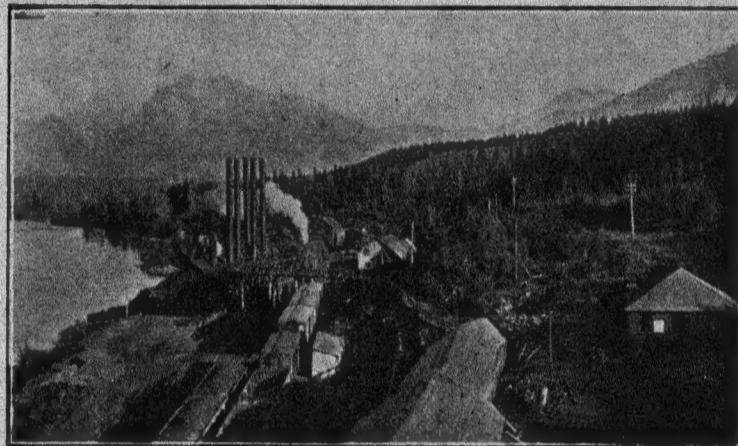
Oxford, North—J. H. Lillico, Brigden, R.R. 3.

Perth, South—Robt. Berry, St. Marys.

Russell—Marshall Rathwell, Navan.

Waterloo, South—William Elliott.

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